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Anraku Publishing Company
JAPAN IN NEW YORK
1908

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186 Warner Avenue
Roslyn Heights, New York

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Boston University
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BOSTON UNIVERSITY
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JAPAN IN NEW YORK

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BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL WEEKLY"
NEW YORK

21
33

邸官館使大本日府華



OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR AT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

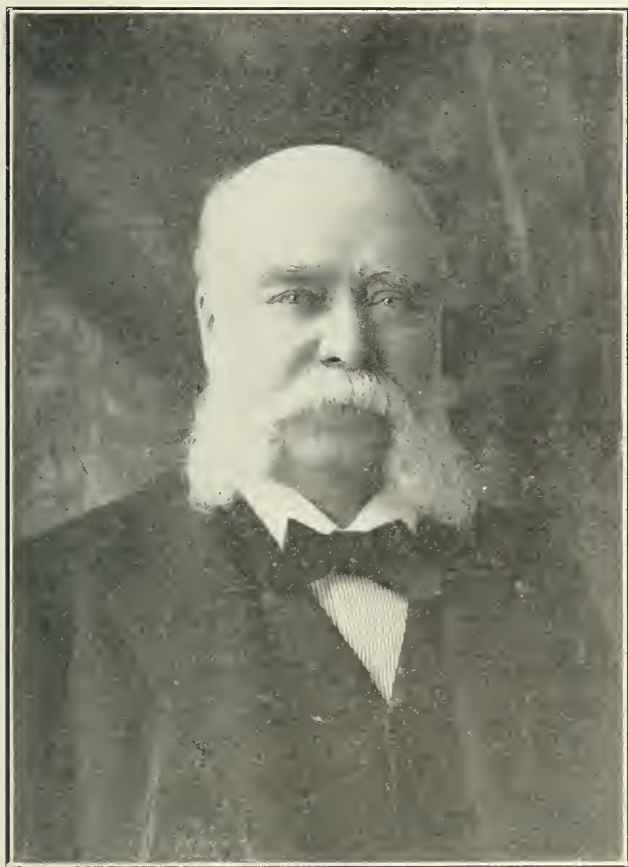
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高平

BARON KOGORO TAKAHIRA, NEWLY APPOINTED
AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

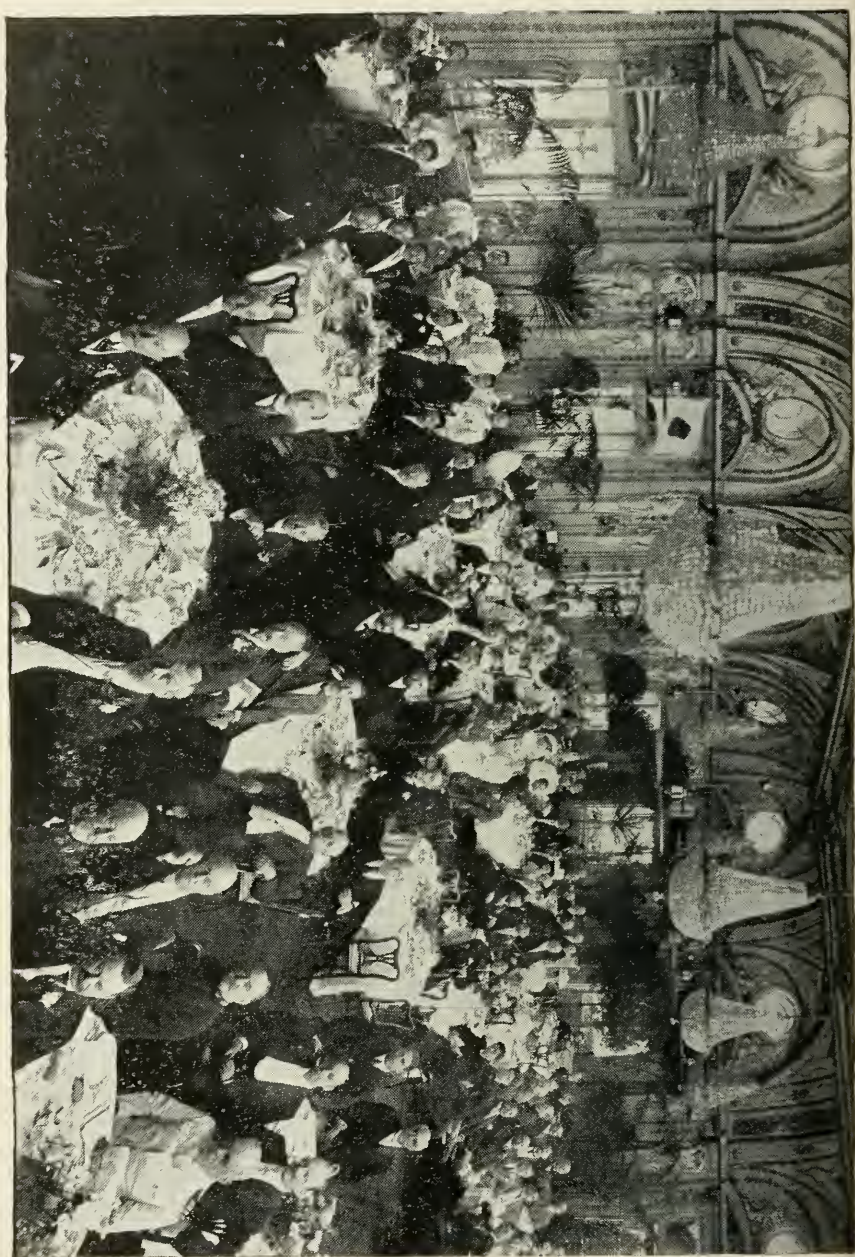
軍將ドーオフドーウ



最も深く日本に同情を寄せ米國上流紳士をして氏の一言一行に重きを置かしむ、日本協會員にして又た日本俱樂部の名譽會員なり

S. L. Woodford

General S. L. Woodford, One of Japan's Best Friends,
Whose Interest in Things Japanese Justly
Claim Him as a Committee of the Japan
Society and an Honorary
Member of the Nippon Club.



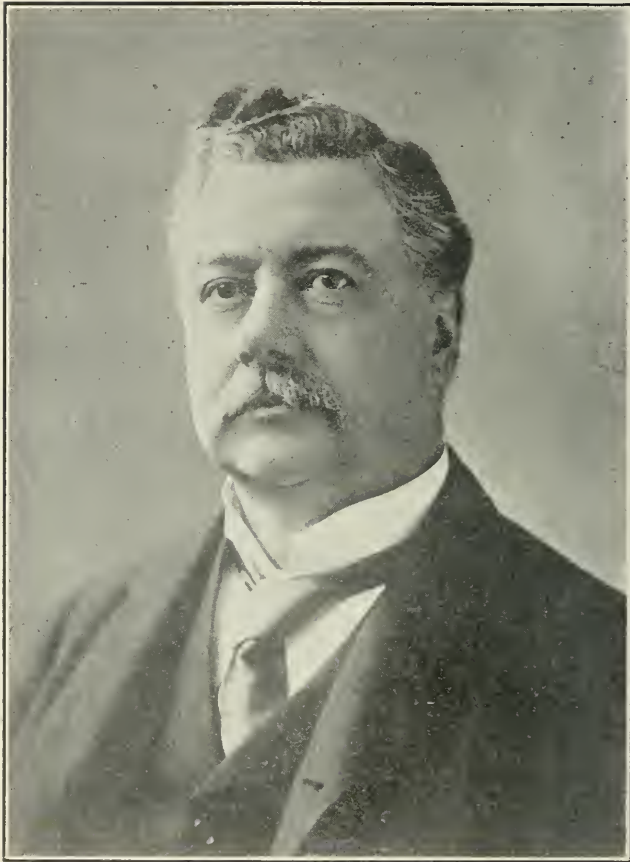
Members of the Japan Society at the Banquet Given in Honor of Admiral G. Yamamoto on His Recent Visit Here.

氏 イ レ ン イ フ
長總ジレカイチシ。長々會協 日育紐



PRESIDENT J. H. FINLEY OF THE JAPAN
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

セ ス ロ ウ 氏

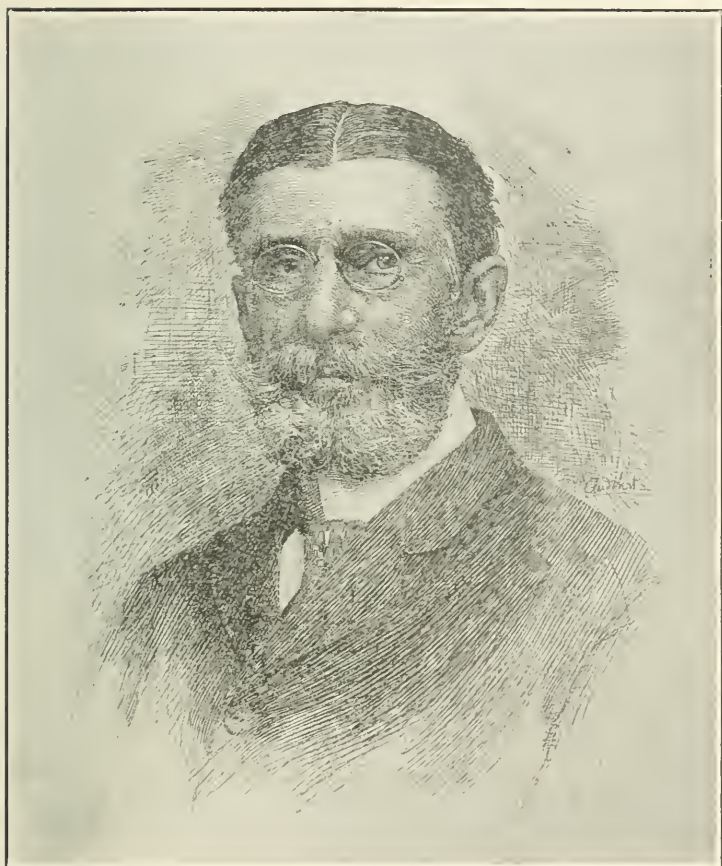


前紐育市長、コロムビア大學總長として最も令名あり
資質硬直米國紳士の模範たる可し

Seth Low

Hon. Seth Low. Former President of Columbia University and Mayor
of New York, Whose Interesting Article on Japan and the
United States Appears in This Book.

りなど方味の本日に常の爲の道人は士博ドツラ
しとた問顧の府監統國韓にき前



*Yours truly,
George Trumbull Ladd*

DR. GEORGE T. LADD, WELL-KNOWN AMONG JAPANESE AS
ONE OF JAPAN'S BEST FRIENDS AND ADVISERS.

紐育日本俱樂部外觀
海外に於る日本俱樂部の最も完備せるもの



FRONT VIEW OF THE NIPPON CLUB.

室接應部樂俱本日



DRAWING ROOM OF THE NIPPON CLUB.

室本日同



JAPAN ROOM OF THE NIPPON CLUB.

紐育帝國總領事館



中央鈴木榮作氏其左右は
中村修氏と高橋新吉氏

ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL T. SUZUKI AND SECRETARIES
S. TAKAHASHI AND B. NAKAMURA AT THEIR OFFICE.



横濱正金銀行支店(左)今西兼二氏
(右)一宮鈴木太郎氏

General Manager K. Imanishi and His Assistant, R. Ichinomiya, of the
Yokohama Specie Bank, at Their Office.

三井物産會社支店長福井菊三郎氏
日本俱樂部會計主任



MIR. K. FUKUI, OF MITSUI CO.,
THE TREASURER OF
THE NIPPON CLUB.

日本俱樂部會長 高峰讓吉氏



DR. J. TAKAMINE,
CHEMIST AND PRESIDENT
OF THE NIPPON CLUB.

(氏助之竹谷古はる在に子椅央中)業茶谷古



INTERIOR VIEW OF FURUYA & CO. GENTLEMAN SEATED
IN THE MIDDLE IS MR. T. FURUYA.

(氏口川)茶製本日



JAPAN TEA EXPORT CO.



INTERIOR VIEW OF KYOTO MFG. & TRADING CO. SECOND GENTLEMAN FROM LEFT IS MR. K. KASAI.



INTERIOR VIEW OF MOGI, MUMONOI & CO.

高田商會
高田氏と下條氏



MR. S. TAKATA AND MR. T. GEJO, OF TAKATA & CO., AT
THEIR OFFICE.

亞米利加貿易會社
(右)葛原氏 (左)岡本氏



MR. T. KUZUHARA AND MR. T. OKAMOTO OF THE
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氏 作 愛 林



MR. D. USHIKUBO



MR. A. HAYASHI

組 村 森 尾 赤



OFFICE OF AKAWO, MORIMURA & CO.

組 藤 加



INTERIOR VIEW OF KATO BROTHERS.

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PREFACE.

We have long been realizing the urgent necessity of a publication which would serve as a record and a guide to the development of the Japanese in this city and its vicinity, but our inadequate facility and the lack of the Japanese here did not warrant us in such an undertaking. To-day, however, with a Japanese population of more than three thousand in this part of the United States, we feel it incumbent on us to assume such a step lest it becomes too long neglected.

This motive has prompted us to publish the "Japan in New York," which, however small, will give a brief history of the organization of each Japanese institution, agency, store and the individual work, both in the English as well as in the Japanese languages.

The work of gathering data having only been started a month ago, coupled with the inadequate facilities of our publication department, has, we are sorry to say, prevented us from accomplishing more thorough and valuable work. We, however, shall not neglect to improve and better this little book in its future issue, until it can be recognized as one of the indispensables of the Japanese and Americans interested in things Japanese.

The Japanese section contains nearly a hundred items, while the English section only includes thirty-eight, which we selected as likely to prove interesting to our English readers, to whom we also offer several articles written by prominent gentlemen in this country.

We also supplement the book with the constitution of the Nippon Club as a representative Japanese club in this city, and a directory containing some one hundred and eighty Japanese residents here. This selection out of thirty hundred is made for no other reason than that they are perhaps more widely known.

Corrections and suggestions for improvement will always be received with high appreciation, as it is our aim and desire to make the "Japan in New York" a true history and a valuable guide to the Japanese development in this city and its vicinity.

JANUARY, 1908.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

By Hon. Seth Low.

Ever since Commodore Matthew Perry prepared the way for Japan and the western world to enter into vital relations with each other, the United States and Japan have been close friends. I once asked a Japanese statesman why it was that Japan had been so ready to accept relations with the outside world, while China had been always so unwilling to do so. The statesman's reply was that in Japan there was some one on the inside to open the door; but that in China there had been nobody. This willingness on the part of Japan to come into contact with a different civilization she has wonderfully justified in her recent career. By first studying western civilization, and then adopting this and rejecting that feature of it, as fitted or not fitted for her use, she has made herself a world power, commanding the respect and admiration of all nations. During all this period of more than half a century she has had the cordial sympathy and good will of the United States. No nation has treated her more chivalrously, and no nation has taken such pride in her achievements.

This being so, it has come as a surprise and a grief to both nations to perceive that on our Pacific Coast a certain antagonism to Japanese laborers is both pronounced and active. It is easy to understand why, at first sight, there should be mingled with the grief of the Japanese a certain measure of indignation at this state of affairs; for it must have seemed to the Japanese as if they were being smitten in the house of their friends. For the same reason the regret of the American people at large has been the deeper, because such incidents seem to cast a shadow upon their historic friendship that has been as sincere as it has been continuous. Such an incident evidently may easily be misunderstood, and it is worth while, therefore, to try to make clear the exact limits of its significance; or, when these are understood, however much the fact may be regretted, the sting of it will be taken out.

No one can fully understand the incidents of San Francisco and Vancouver, and others like them, who does not appreciate the struggle that English-speaking laboring men are making to advance what they call "their standard of living." Both in England and in the United States this is the fundamental object of every labor union. Apart from

questions of detail, which change with different conditions, the constant aim of the labor unions is to secure for the laborer larger wages and more of the comforts of life. This affords an important explanation of the long adherence of the United States to the policy of protection, because, by restricting the area of competition in industry it has enabled the laboring men to obtain higher wages than anywhere else in the world. It explains, also, the Contract Labor Law, which forbids laborers from any part of the world from being brought into the United States under contract to perform a specific work. It also explains, in large part, the Chinese exclusion act; and it explains, I feel confident, such manifestations of antagonism to the Japanese as the last few months have revealed both in the United States and in Canada. These do not indicate antagonism to the Japanese as a nation, nor to the Japanese as a people. They simply indicate the recognition by men of limited experience, engaged in a desperate struggle to improve their condition in life, that the Japanese are able to live, and to live comfortably, on a much smaller income than the laboring men of the western world can live upon. Recognizing this, and knowing how hard it is, at best, to improve their own conditions, the working men of the Pacific Coast, by these demonstrations against the Japanese, have simply indicated their determined purpose not to permit the conditions of their struggle to advance their standard of living to be made harder than they now are. The genuineness of this feeling must be taken into consideration by both nations, and the profound effect it is likely to have on the policy of the United States cannot be denied. But it is very important for the Japanese to understand that this attitude of the laboring men in America, as it affects them, is only an incident of a very much larger situation. In other words, it does not imply either scorn or dislike; but only recognition of a difference in the standard of living, which the Japanese will recognize as readily as we. It is not fanciful to say that, essentially, this attitude of American labor involves a compliment to the Japanese; for men do not object to a competition which they do not fear, and American labor would not fear Japanese labor in the United States if it did not recognize the splendid efficiency of the Japanese.

New York, December 14, 1907.

JAPAN AND HER PEOPLE.

By Prof. George Trumbull Ladd.

In the first place, I am persuaded that the chances for a peaceful development of the Far East, for some time to come, are better than they have been for the past century. It is true that in China there are many uncertain elements of disturbance and even of violent revolution. But if the Chinese themselves can proceed in a half-reasonable way to carry out their purpose of "China for the Chinese," and not under plea of doing this subvert all their old agreements, or prevent any progress by a sort of "dog-in-the-manger policy," China, too, may share in large measure the blessings of this peaceful development. I have confidence in the sincerity of both Japan and Russia as evidenced by their recent treaty; and the careful working out of the details affecting their common interests respecting fisheries, mining, passports, consuls and transportation, and telegraphic facilities cannot fail to bind the two nations together in many laudable ways. Already, although it is not two years since Mr. Weale's last book was written, its sad prediction of a speedy renewal of war are either wholly negatived or made more unlikely. It is several years since I assured my Japanese friends that sooner or later Japan and Russia must lay solid and equitable foundations for the protection of their common interests in the form of a permanent treaty of peace. These are the two nations which, with the exception of China, are altogether the most interested in the welfare of the Far East.

Another matter about which I now feel competent to express an opinion for the last half century. One of the most surprising things in modern history was the way in which the knightly spirit, the spirit called *Bushido*, descended upon all orders of the people during the Russo-Japanese war. The desirableness of conserving this spirit and transmitting it on into the future generations of peaceful development in industry and the arts, in science, morals and religion is widely recognized at the present time. But it is also recognized by the most thoughtful that this spirit itself needs to add other virtues to those which were most characteristic of it, and thus to adopt itself to the enlarged and more varied demands of modern life.

More especially is it hopeful to see how the arrangements are being strengthened for raising up a body of men fitted for industrial and com-

mercial activities in intercourse with the entire civilized world who shall answer and remove the reproach so often brought against the Japanese business man. The entire public system of education, and in particular the training given in the commercial schools and colleges of Japan, lays more and more emphasis upon the moral elements. To elevate the reputation of the nation for not only industry and skill in commerce, but for veracity and honesty in commerce, a strenuous and praiseworthy effort is being made. I was made aware of this in a very convincing way as I lectured to about one thousand students and teachers on "Commercial Ethics" in the Higher Commercial College at Tokyo; and to other large last year everything possible under the very difficult circumstances has been done, and successfully done, by the Japanese Government to mitigate and redress these wrongs. Japan is doing for Korea what Korea could never do for herself, and what no other foreign forces, political or religious, could do for her. And in saying this I wish distinctly to contradict the statements made by the anti-Japanese paid agents of the ex-Emperor, in this country and abroad, and pronounce the major part of them, *as bearing upon present conditions*, either gross exaggerations or something far worse. All this and much more in the same direction I am prepared to prove in a book upon the subject soon to be issued.

I was also greatly stimulated and encouraged by the sincere, widespread and intense interest in ethics, and in questions of moral import which seemed to prevail among all classes in Japan. In my intercourse with the leaders, not only in educational circles, but also in the army, navy, civic service and the business and professional classes, the importance of the moral elevation of the nation appeared to be recognized as never before. The prevalent feeling was that something more than military and naval equipment and prowess, something including, and yet beyond mere progress in "science," so-called, was necessary if Japan was to go forward in the path to the higher and highest levels of national life, in which she has been climbing so sturdily and successfully opinion is the prospect of the increased welfare of Korea under the control and leadership of the Japanese Resident-General. There were undoubtedly not a few wrongs done to the Koreans by low-class Japanese toward the end of and immediately after the Russo-Japanese war.

But even these wrongs probably never equaled those done by the British in their colonies of India and Burmah; much less those of the French in Madagascar, of the Dutch in Java and Samartar, of the Belgians on the west coast of Africa, or even of the United States in the Philippines. I say, however, what I know to be true, when I assert that for the audiences in the similar institutions in Kobe and Nagasaki. One of the Japanese generals, a veteran of the Russo-Japanese war, who is in charge of many thousands of the recruits for the army, expressed his intense and hopeful interest in the ethical movement as of advantage to what he was pleased to call his task of imparting "spiritual training" to the soldiers.

In this connection it is not improper to note the fact that the interest of the nation in religion, as affording a needed "spiritual uplift" to the national life, is greater than I have ever known it to be before.

And, finally, I am, with all the friends of Japan, rejoicing in the hope of an expansion of the industrial and commercial activities of the nation, which shall be characterized by an improved morality and which shall result in a large growth of the resources of the country and of its power to contribute its full share to the welfare of mankind.

New Haven Conn., Dec. 19, 1907.

AMERICA'S PLACE IN JAPANESE CIVILIZATION.

By K. K. Kawakami.

It is commonly said that Occidental civilization first dawned upon the Land of the Rising Sun with the appearance in 1853 in the Bay of Tokyo of the American squadron under the command of Commodore Perry. To be more accurate, we date the advent of western culture in our country from the middle of the sixteenth century. Following upon the heels of Mendex Pinto's "discovery" of Japan in 1542, a number of Spanish clergymen of the Jesuit sect came to Japan, and preached Christianity among the islanders with so remarkable a success as to reap within twenty years a harvest of 300,000 souls from the highest and the lowest walks of life. Had not these clergymen been the forerunners of the *conquistador*, but the true servants of God and His Christ, the military magistrate of the time would have never ordered the repression of Christianity, which was soon followed by an exclusive and inclusive

edict, prohibiting the natives from going abroad and the foreigners from landing on the shores of the Land of Gods, as the Japanese then called their country.

Yet, in spite of this exclusive policy, the Dutch alone in preference to all other nationalities were allowed to settle and trade on one of the southern islands of Nippon, for their purpose was known to be purely mercantile, unmixed with politico-religious ambitions.

Thus, first through the Jesuit missionaries and then through the Dutch traders Japan had come into contact with western culture before the American men-of-war first steamed up the Tokyo Bay. To the Netherlands, indeed, credit is due for first having taught the Japanese the western sciences and arts, and especially engineering, mining, pharmacy and astronomy. And yet it was only after Commodore Perry forced open the doors of Japan that modern civilization shed its dazzling rays upon the hitherto secluded nation. If the civilization brought by the Spaniards and the Netherlands may be likened to a faint ray of light struggling through the mists of an early dawn, the enlightenment that followed in the wake of American expedition may not unfitly be likened to a full flood of daylight.

It must be written large in the modern history of Japan that it was Townsend Harris's uncommon patience, sympathy and largemindedness that succeeded in persuading the insular nation to throw open its ports to foreign communication. Without belittling in the least the important part played by Commodore Perry, we can say that the regeneration of Japan would have been deterred many years longer than it was but for Harris's shrewd and withal honorable diplomacy. No sooner this America's first plenipotentiary to Japan concluded a treaty of commerce with the Shogunate than the other powers vied with one another to wrest a similar privilege from the islanders. From that time dates the appearance in the Sunrise Empire of the new régime; from that time, too, a new figure became an important factor in Japanese administration—a figure mainly responsible for the political and social reorganization of the young country. This new figure was the "foreign employee," as the Japanese called him, who, with his store of modern knowledge, assisted the rejuvenated nation in its struggle for reformation. Let us cite a few instances.

A set of Englishmen organized the navy after the British system, while another undertook the mint. A French jurist codified law, abolishing torture and other mediaeval usages. Germans taught us medical science, having for years directed the whole medical institutions of the country. The army, too, was organized by Germans, and was drilled into the Japanese by German officers.

To the Americans Providence assigned the noblest of tasks, the unerring execution of which is essential to the wholesome development of any nation—I refer to education. The present educational system, traced to its origin, is the work of a handful of Americans, who in the early days of new Japan devoted their best powers of mind and body to the education of the flower of Japanese youth, who in their manhood were destined to become statesmen and educators.

The sentiment of gratitude which the Japanese nation as a whole entertain toward the Americans is more deeply seated than is imagined on this side of the water. The sequence of unpleasant events that followed in the wake of the unpropitious school incident in San Francisco is nothing but ripples on the surface of ocean, powerless to disturb the calm of its depth. Like other countries, Japan has her political demagogues, her sensational journalists, her mischief makers, who do not scruple to satisfy their unholy desires at the expense of their own country and its friend; but the men at the helm will steer the ship of state in the right direction. Let Mr. Hearst and his newspapers exhaust their language in the prediction of an American-Japanese war; meanwhile Japan will bend all her energies to the cultivation of the arts of peace and the promotion of her commercial interests in Manchuria and Korea.



JAPANESE EMBASSY.

1310 N Street, Washington, D. C.

The first diplomatic representative from Japan to the United States was sent thirty-seven years ago at the establishment of the Japanese diplomatic office at Washington, October 3, 1870. Then the office was elevated to the legation on October 14, 1872. Then, again, the legation was raised to an embassy on January 7, 1906.

The representatives and the dates of their appointments are as follows:

Yurei Mori	Oct., 1870
Keihan Uyeno	Oct., 1872
Kiyonari Yoshida	Sept., 1874
Munenori Terashima	July, 1882
Rynichi Kuki	May, 1884
Munemitsu Mutsu	April, 1887
Gozo Tateno	Nov., 1890
Shinichiro Kurino	Sept., 1894
Toru Hoshi	April, 1896
Jutaro Komura	Sept., 1898
Kogoro Takahira	June, 1900
Shuzo Aoki	Jan., 1906

Present members of the embassy are as follows:

Baron Kogoro Takahira	Ambassador
Tsunejiro Miyaoka	Counsellor
Masanawo Hanihara	Second Secretary
Matsuzo Nagai	Third Secretary
Isaburo Yoshida	Diplomatic Attaché.
Yoshitaka Iwakoshi	Chancellor.

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL AT NEW YORK.

60 Wall Street, New York.

The Japanese Consulate-General here was established in 1873 when Mr. Tetsunosuke Tomita was sent as the first Consul-General at this post.

Among the Consul-Generals who have served at that post are:

S. Fujii, Baron K. Takahira, H. Shimamura, T. Nakagawa, S. Uchida and C. Koike.

Present staff of Consulate-General here is composed of Yeisaku Suzuki, acting Consul-General; Shinji Takahashi, Secretary; Osamu Nakamura, Secretary.

JAPANESE-CONSULATE AT CHICAGO.

140 Washington Street, Chicago.

The Japanese Consulate at Chicago was established on December 1, 1897, with the appointment of Tatsugoro Nosse as the first Consul there. The present staff of the Consulate consists of Seisaburo Shimizu, Consul; Yoshinori Tomita, Secretary.

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL AT OTTAWA.

385 Laurier Avenue, E. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

The Japanese Consulate-General in Eastern Canada was first established at Montreal on January 12, 1902, but was transferred to its present place in April, 1904.

Mr. Tatsugoro Nosse, who was first appointed Consul-General at that place, still retains his post. Mr. Nosse is assisted by his secretary, Mr. Kozo Sugimura.

AKAWO, MORIMURA & CO.

79 Fifth Avenue.

Akawo, Morimura & Co., the successors to the former Akawo Matting Company, was first established by Mr. Genjiro Akawo in 1889. Mr. Akawo was the first importer of the Japanese matting which has now a great many customers in America.

About a year and a half ago the increased business necessitated reorganization at which time Mr. I. Morimura joined the company. The company is now managed by President Akawo, assisted by his American manager, Mr. James J. Houlihan, and a number of other able business men.

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

25 Broad Street.

This company has been engaged in the import and export trade for the past thirty years, and has branch offices in China, Japan, Java, Aus-

tralasia, South and Central America, South Africa and European countries, and is noted as one of the largest of its kind in the world. New York claims its main office.

More than two hundred people are required in the operation of this gigantic machinery of foreign trade. President James R. Morse is one of the pioneers of the foreign trade in this country and his devoted interest in things Oriental makes him well fitted for the position of president of the American Asiatic Society. The company's treasurer, William H. Stevens, and the manager of the Japan-China department, S. H. Kennedy, are both gentlemen of great talent. The company's personnel includes two Japanese, Ihei Kuzuhara and Yonezo Okamoto.

FURUYA & CO.

96 Front Street.

This company was established by Mr. Takenosuke Furuya in 1893. Mr. Furuya had also been entrusted with the business engineering of the Central Tea Association of Japan, whose purpose was to exploit the American market for the Japanese tea trade.

Mr. Furuya is credited with being the first direct importer of Japanese tea and his company is now the sole agent for the newly organized Japan Consolidated Tea Company. The company is managed by Mr. Giichiro Homma, assisted by five Japanese and six Americans. Its volume of business amounts to four million pounds of tea annually.

GOTTLIEB, MIZUTANY & CO.

87 Front Street.

This company was organized by Messrs. Gottlieb and Tomotsune Mizutany, in May, 1901, for the sole intention of importing tea from the Eastern countries, with its headquarters in Chicago and branch offices in New York, Cleveland, St. Paul, Seattle and Shizuoka, Japan. The New York branch is managed by Mr. Iwao Nishi with a staff of twenty-five able assistants.

The average value of business annually is estimated at between 3,500,000 and 3,600,000 pounds of tea, of which more than 1,700,000 pounds are disposed of in this market.

Japan tea is its chief trading article, but Formosan tea and China tea are also imported.

HORIKOSHI & COMPANY.

32 Greene Street.

This company was established in 1893 with its principal office at Tokyo, with the branch office in this city. The company's sole purpose is the export business of the silk manufactures. The proprietor, Mr. Zenzuro Horikoshi, is a well-known merchant and is one of the most prominent business students Japan can claim. The New York branch is conducted by Mr. Shunkichi Yajima and a force of more than twenty competent employees.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL WEEKLY.

Tribune Building, 154 Nassau St.

The "Japanese-American Commercial Weekly" is published both in Japanese and English. Its initial number was issued December 8th, 1900, by Mr. Hajime Hoshi, with Mr. Masatoshi Fukutomi as its editor. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 the weekly removed its headquarters to the St. Louis Exposition ground and issued a large paper of sixteen pages, printed both in Japanese and English, and was awarded a silver medal for its merits of liberal arts. At the close of the exposition the office was removed to this city and in spite of the difficulties which it had to face, it finally came out victorious. It has now a fairly large circulation all over the world.

The present publisher of the weekly is Mr. Yeiji Anraku, who is assisted by editors Kaju Nakamura and Shonosuke Shinozaki.

JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Broadway and 34th Street.

The Japanese Bazaar was established in 1904 by Mr. Jotaro Honda of Nagoya with its store in this city. Mr. Honda himself is managing the business, assisted by eight Japanese and two Americans.

JAPAN COTTON TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

11 William Street.

The above company was established in 1882 with its headquarters at Osaka. The New York branch was opened in 1897 under the able management of Mr. Morikichi Tatsuta.

JAPANESE MISSION.

330 East 57th Street.

The Mission was established by Rev. Mr. Yusuke Hirose in December of 1899, with its Mission House at 105 E. 54th Street. Many a Japanese has been benefited by this Mission and until a few years ago it was the exclusive boarding headquarters for the Japanese in this city.

JAPANESE METHODIST MISSION.

17 Concord Street, Brooklyn.

The nucleus of the Japanese Methodist Mission was organized in 1892 by several Japanese Christians in a little house in the neighborhood of Prospect Park, but the increasing number of members necessitated its removal to its present location in 1898. The Mission is superintended by Rev. Mr. Kingo Miura, assisted by his secretary, Mr. K. Tanaka.

JAPANESE MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.

182 High Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Society of the Japanese Mutual Aid was organized in 1907, the object of same being to mutually aid the Japanese suffering from sickness or other misfortunes. They also intend purchasing a cemetery site.

The organization has nearly three hundred members and is conducted by its President Dr. Toyohiko Takami, Vice-Presidents Drs. Togoro Hirose and Shoichi Nakamura, and Secretary Mr. Jiro Abratani.

JAPAN SOCIETY.

17 State Street.

The Japan Society was organized on the happy occasion of General Count Kuroki's visit to this city May 19th, 1907, by leading Americans and Japanese of this city.

Its chief aim is to cement and promote good feeling and encourage

commercial as well as social relations between the people of this country and Japan.

The officers are: President, J. H. Finley; Honorary President, Viscount S. Aoki; Vice-President, S. Russell; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Adm. G. Dewey, Gen. F. D. Grant and Dr. J. Takamine; Chairman of the Committee, Gen. S. L. Woodford.

JAPAN TEA EXPORTING COMPANY, LTD.

87 Front Street.

The above company was organized in Japan in the year 1895 with a capital of 400,000 yen.

The company was until 1905 represented in this country by only an agency at which time the branch offices were opened both in this city and Chicago.

The company's President is Kumao Ito and the Director-General is Hikonozio Komata. Its New York branch is managed by Mr. Iwao Kawaguchi, assisted by five others, of which three are Americans.

The volume of business done by this company is figured at 3,500,000 pounds annually.

KATO BROS.

598 Broadway.

Kato Bros. are the successors of Mr. Bunjiro Ishikawa, who first opened his wholesale store for Japanese crockery in November, 1905, with headquarters at 32 Park Place. In September of 1907 Mr. Ishikawa was succeeded by Messrs. Nawoshichi Kato and Ryoza Kato of Nogoya, Japan. Mr. I. Takata, who is also a partner, represents the company here aided by his manager, Mr. Totaro Kobayashi, and eleven other competent assistants.

KITAMURA TROUPE.

Hoboken, N. J.

There is hardly an American who does not marvel at the clever performance of the Japanese acrobats, and many are familiar with the name and fame of Fukumatsu Kitamura, who is the principal actor of this remarkable troupe and which now numbers more than sixty, including men,

women and children. This company of acrobats have acquired wonderful dexterity owing to their thorough training.

KYOTO MFG. & TRADING CO.

368 Broadway.

The above company was established in 1902 with its main office at Kyoto for the sole purpose of exporting Japanese toilet articles, brushes being its chief item, and shell products, such as buttons and other ornamental articles, were also exported.

The company's New York branch was first managed by Mr. Jiro Sakabe, who was later succeeded by Mr. Kwanichi Kasai. The company was incorporated in March, 1906.

MITSUI & COMPANY.

445 Broome Street.

The owners of this company, Viscount Mitsui and his brothers, are ranked as the richest men in Japan. Their business is not limited to the import and export trade alone, but many other lines, such as banking and other industries, are under their control and management.

The company has branch offices throughout the world, of which the New York branch is one of the most important tributaries. The Director-General, Takashi Masuda, is known as one of the ablest business men Japan has ever produced.

The New York branch was established in 1896 under the management of Mr. Kenzo Iwahara, who has recently been replaced by the present manager, Mr. Kikusaburo Fukui. The principal business of the New York branch is the import and export of raw silk, cotton, machinery, rails and other steel products, mattings and Japanese goods in general. Its employees number fifty-six, including twenty-three Americans.

MOGI, MOMONOI & CO.

11 Barclay Street.

Mogi, Momonoi & Company are the successors of Mogi, Imanari & Co., which was organized in 1892. Though the company was at that time only a retail store, it is now ranked as the leading wholesale house

of Japanese crockery and fancy goods, with four branch stores in this country.

MORIMURA BROS.

546 Broadway.

This company was established in 1874 by the late Toyo Morimura, younger brother of the Japanese millionaire, Mr. Ichizaemon Morimura, and was the first store of any kind established in this city by Japanese. At first the store aimed only at the retail business of Japanese fancy goods, but the favorable business prospect soon necessitated its change of policy from retail to a wholesale nature. The first retail house on Sixth Avenue, which was conducted by only a few employees, has been so advanced that it has now a force of over a hundred and twenty, including several Americans. The annual amount of business done by this company is estimated at about \$5,000,000.

Mr. Yasukata Murai is part owner and holds the office of general manager. The four departments of which the company is composed are managed by Sanemitsu Hirose, Kuniichi Tezuka, Minoru Tanaka and Shigehide Matsubara, respectively. Mr. C. W. Colles holds one of the most important positions as its chief accountant.

MORIMURA, ARAI & CO.

109 Prince St.

This company was organized under the partnership of Messrs. Ichizaemon Morimura and Ryoichiro Arai, in October of 1892, for the sole purpose of importing Japanese raw silk to this country. At the commencement it required only eight people to handle the 2,145 bales of raw silk, but the business has so rapidly increased that now it numbers twenty-two employees, who handle over 25,466 bales out of 70,241, the total export from Japan during the year of 1906. Nearly 36% of the gross amount of Japanese raw silk exported is credited to this company, they being the largest silk importers.

The company is now managed by Mr. R. Arai, the very pioneer of the silk exporters of Japan.

NIPPON CLUB.
44 W. 85th Street.

The Nippon Club was organized in March, 1905, by the leading Japanese residents of the city and is now presided over by Dr. J. Takamine, while Mr. Rinichi Uchida is looking after the club management. Its constitution, which we are supplementing to our little publication, is self-explanatory of the organization, necessitating no further mention.

DR. HIDEYO NOGUCHI.

Japan has produced a scientist that she may well be proud of. To Dr. Hideyo Noguchi is due the credit as the discoverer of the antidote for the bite of the American rattlesnake. Several important researches widely known to the medical world are also credited to him. Dr. Noguchi was born in a northern province of Japan some thirty years ago. He graduated from the Medical College of Tokyo in 1897 and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1900, where he became a member of the faculty later. From this he retired in 1904 and became actively engaged in research work in several institutions. He is at the present time an associate of the Medical Department of the Rockefeller Institute.

NOZAWAYA.
100 Prince Street.

This company with its head office at Yokohama aims at the export trade of silk manufacture, of which habutai is the most important item. The New York branch was established in 1906 under the management of Mr. Ryohachi Saito.

OKURA & CO.
11 Broadway.

Mr. Kihachiro Okura, one of the few Japanese millionaires, is the owner of the above company. The headquarters are located in Tokyo. The New York branch was established in the year 1901 and first managed by Mr. Umajiro Yamada.

Its chief business is to export machinery, iron products, etc., to Japan and other Eastern countries. The office is now conducted by several Japanese and Americans under the general management of Mr. Hatsumi

Okura, the millionaire's adopted son.

SAKABE & SEKINE.

530 Broadway.

In September, 1906, this company was established by Messrs. Jiro Sakabe and Ioji Sekine, with its headquarters at Kobe and this city. They are importers and exporters of Japanese shoe brushes and American fancy goods. The main office at Kobe is conducted by Mr. Sakabe, while the New York branch is managed by Mr. Sekine.

SEKINE FARM.

Midford, Long Island.

There is one Japanese naturalized American who holds an American office—that of Road Commissioner of Midford, L. I. He is Mr. Yeisaburo Sekine, well known among the Japanese for his success and wide experience in farming. Mr. Sekine came to this country some nine years ago and started life as a hunter. He is to-day the owner of a large farm covering several hundred acres at Midford, Long Island.

SHIMAMURA & CO.

579 Broadway.

Mr. Shimamura and a few other Japanese conceived the idea of opening a store for the sale of Japanese fancy goods and art objects in the year of 1888 in Atlantic City, N. J.

At the time of the Chicago Exposition in 1893 and the St. Louis International Exposition of 1904 they opened a bazaar, meeting with great success. Present store in Broadway was opened in April, 1906, by Messrs. Shingo Shimamura and Toyokichi Yokoya. The former is looking after the buying interests in Japan, while the latter represents the company on this side. He is assisted by his manager, Mr. T. Oka.

TAJIMI TRADING COMPANY.

545 Broadway.

This company is the exporting house of the Japanese crockery and fancy goods with its head office in Tokyo. They have a large store at 63 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. They are also represented here by a sample room at 545 Broadway.

TAKAKI & COMPANY.

530 Broadway.

This company was established in 1893 for the sole purpose of exporting raw silk to this country. The New York office is now managed by Mr. Tsuruta Hayashi.

DR. JOKICHI TAKAMINE.

521 W. 179th St.

The name of Dr. Jokichi Takamine is known the world over as the discoverer and manufacturer of the Taka-Diastase and Adrenaline, the two wonders of the medical discoveries.

Since the time he came to this country in 1885, Dr. Takamine has devoted his entire energy, time and money to his professional studies. One of his greatest achievements was the industry of ferment extracted from the wheat hulls. This, however, met with an unhappy fate through an incendiary fire, brought about by the jealousy of his rival malt manufacturers and brewers. Mrs. Caroline Takamine is the daughter of Col. E. V. Hitch, who took a conspicuous part in the war of secession. The chemical laboratory is in charge of the doctor's assistant, Mr. Keizo Wooyenaka, an able chemist.

TAKATA & COMPANY.

60 Wall Street.

The founder of this company, Mr. Shinzo Takata, ranks among the multi-millionaires and leading business men of Japan. The nature of the business of this company is the buying and contracting for the government of materials, iron and steel products used by the Imperial Navy and Army. The New York branch, which was established in 1896, is represented by the millionaire's son, Mr. Shinjiro Takata, and is under the direct management of Mr. Edward Young. Four Japanese and ten Americans comprise the office force.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

63 Wall Street.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has the honor of being the only Japanese bank which has branches and agencies throughout the four corners of the

globe. One of its most important branches is the house at 63 Wall Street, the very centre of the American world's finance. The bank's capital is 24,000,000 yen with Baron Korekiyo Takahashi as its President.

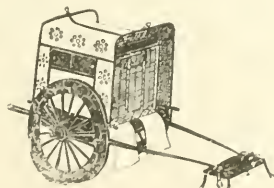
The New York branch was established in the year of 1879 with only two employees, under the management of Mr. Kasaburo Ashidate. Its development, however, has been amazingly rapid and now it has thirty employees, including thirteen Americans, under the general management of Mr. Kenji Imanishi, assisted by Mr. Reitaro Ichinomiya. Since the Japanese war, loans have been floated in this market. The Bank of Japan established its agency and is represented by Dr. Yeijiyo Ono, with headquarters in the Yokohama Specie Bank.

YAMANAKA & COMPANY.

254 5th Avenue.

This company was established by Mr. Kichirobyoe Yamanaka of Osaka, in the early twenties for the purpose of exporting Japanese antique art objects. The New York and Boston stores were opened in 1893 and 1895 respectively. In 1900 the company was reorganized under the partnership of the senior Mr. Yamanaka and his brothers and sons. The most expensive Japanese antique art objects, such as bronze and silver work, etc., are found in the company's stores.

Mr. Daijiro Ushikubo has charge of the New York store, while Mr. Shintaro Morimoto manages the Boston store.



THE NIPPON CLUB.

Organized March 15th, 1905.
44 West 85th Street, New York City.

Constitution, By-Laws, House Rules
Officers, Trustees and List of Members.
of

THE NIPPON CLUB.

1907-1908.

OFFICERS FOR 1907-1908.

JOKICHI TAKAMINE, PRESIDENT.

KIKUSABURO FUKUI, TREASURER.

TOKICHI FUKUI, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

KATSUAKIRA ITAKURA, ASST. TREASURER.

TRUSTEES.

GENZIRO AKAWO.

TAKENOSUKE FURUYA.

TSURUTA HAYASHI.

KAN-ICHIRO KASAI.

CHOZO KOIKE.

YASUKATA MURAI.

TASUJIRO OKA.

RYOHACHI SAITO.

SAICHIRO TOKUDA.

DAIJIRO USHIKUBO.

EDW. L. YOUNG.

RYOICHIRO ARAI.

KIKUSABURO FUKUI.

KENJI IMANISHI.

IWAO KAWAGUCHI.

KITARO MOGI.

EIJIRO ONO.

HATSUMI OKURA.

JOKICHI TAKAMINE.

MORIKICHI TATSUTA.

SHUNKICHI YAJIMA.

STANDING COMMITTEES

for

1907-1908.

Admission Committee.

SANEMITSU HIROSE, CHAIRMAN.

NOBUJIRO OTSUKA.

KEIJIRO HAJIKANO.

KUMAJIRO MAKIYAMA.

ENNOSUKE JINUSHI.

TOKICHI FUKU.

House Committee.

DAIJIRO USHIKUBO, CHAIRMAN.

AISAKU HAYASHI.

CHOSABURO NAKAI.

HAYAO SAKAI.

SHINJIRO OHKI.

KATSUAKIRA ITAKURA.

TOKICHI FUKU.

Library Committee.

MORIKICHI TATSUTA, CHAIRMAN.

TAKEO HIROSE.

MOTOYUKI TOKIEDA.

OSAMU NAKAMURA.

TOMOSUKE OKAYAMA.

Committee on Game.

NOBUJIRO TAKATA, CHAIRMAN.

IWAO KAWAGUCHI.

MAGOSABURO SHIBATA.

IWASABURO YAMAGUCHI.

SHIGERU MATSUYAMA.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NIPPON CLUB.

In pursuance of Article 6 of the Agreement signed by the Japanese Corporation, firms and individuals in the City of New York on March 15, 1905, for the organization of the Nippon Club, we, the undersigned, constituting the Board of Trustees thereof under the provisions of Article 5 of said Agreement, hereby adopt and proclaim the following Constitution of the Nippon Club.

1. This Club shall be called The Nippon Club and shall be located at No. 44 West 85th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

2. The object of the Club shall be to promote the social enjoyment of its members and provide them with mental and physical recreation.

3. The maintenance and management of the Club shall be entrusted to the deliberative body, called the Board of Trustees, and to the executive officers, consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

4. The senior members, representing for the time being the New York Office of each corporation and firm who signed the agreement mentioned in the preamble of the Constitution, and the individuals who signed said agreement, shall be the Trustees of The Nippon Club, and all of such Trustees collectively shall constitute the Board of Trustees.

5. The Board of Trustees shall hold a regular monthly meeting at the Club House on the second Wednesday of every month for the purpose of discussing and deciding matters in connection with the maintenance and management of the Club.

6. The President may, and upon the request of three or more Trustees, shall call a special meeting of the Board of Trustees at any time to consider a specific subject or subjects regarding the affairs of the Club, giving at least forty-eight hours' notice of such meeting to each member of the Board.

7. The meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be presided over by the President, a majority of the total number of Trustees constituting a quorum.

8. All executive officers shall be elected for the term of one year by the Board of Trustees from its own members at the monthly meeting

on the second Wednesday of April in each year; but, whenever any vacancy occurs in an executive office, the Board of Trustees shall forthwith elect a successor to fill such office until the second Wednesday of the following April.

9. It shall be the duty of the President to execute all resolutions and decisions passed by the Board of Trustees, and to enforce the by-laws and all rules of the Club. He shall, with the Secretary, sign all written contracts and obligations of the Club, authorized by the Board of Trustees.

The Vice-President shall assist the President in the discharge of his duties, and shall assume the duties of the President when the latter is absent from New York City or unable to attend the meetings of the Board of Trustees or of the Club.

The Secretary shall attend to the general affairs of the Club. He shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Board of Trustees and of the Club, and shall conduct the correspondence and keep the records, which shall be open to the inspection of any Trustee.

The Treasurer shall have custody of the money and property belonging to the Club. He shall collect and disburse money on behalf of the Club and shall keep accounts of all the revenues and expenditures of the Club, which shall be reported to every monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees and be audited by a special committee to be elected for the purpose.

10. Subject to the terms and conditions, to be provided in the By-Laws, any Japanese of good moral character, residing in the City of New York or vicinity, may be elected a member of this club. Persons other than Japanese, residing in the City of New York or vicinity, who take special interest in Japanese affairs, also may be elected as members of this Club upon conditions to be named in the By-Laws.

All the Trustees of this Club shall be members of the Club *ex-officio*.

11. The members of the Japanese associations in New York, respectively known as the Hinode Club and the Kyodo-Kwai, shall be entitled to membership in this Club without the formality of election and without admission fees, if they desire to join it.

12. Any Japanese, serving in the New York office of the corporation, firms and individuals, who signed the agreement mentioned in the

preamble of this Constitution, shall be exempt from payment of an admission fee in case he is elected a member of this Club.

13. Any member may be expelled from the Club in case his conduct is pronounced to be injurious to the reputation, good order or welfare of the Club, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Trustees.

14. Further regulations as to the admission of members, suspension or termination of membership, and the maintenance and management of the Club, shall be provided for in the By-Laws.

15. This Constitution may be altered, added to or amended by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the whole Board of Trustees.

Signed in the City of New York on March 15, 1905.

G. Z. AKAWO,

T. FURUYA & Co., Per T. FURUYA.

Z. HORIKOSHI & Co., Per S. YAJIMA,

KYOTO M'FG & TRADING Co., K. KASAI, ATT'Y.

MITSUI & Co., K. IWAHARA, ATT'Y.

MOGI, EMANARY & Co., By K. MOGI.

MORIMURA, ARAI & Co., By R. ARAI.

MORIMURA BROS., By Y. MURAI.

OKURA & Co., Per M. YAMADA.

SUZUKI & IIDA, B. SUZUKI.

TAKAKI & Co., TSURUTA HAYASHI.

JOKICHI TAKAMINE.

TAKATA & Co., Per EDW. L. YOUNG.

S. UCHIDA.

YAMANAKA & Co., By D. J. R. USHIKUBO.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD., K. J. IMANISHI.

Signed in the City of New York on April 15, 1905.

For the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., A. Yamada, Agent.

Signed in the City of New York on May 10, 1905.

The Japan Tea Exporting Co., Per I. Kawaguchi.

Signed in the City of New York in June, 1905.

Nozawaya, Per K. Takayama.

BY-LAWS OF THE NIPPON CLUB.

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. There shall be three classes of members, to wit: resident members, non-resident members, and honorary members.

SECTION 2. Resident members shall be elected from persons residing or having business places in the City of New York or vicinity, and their number shall not exceed two hundred and fifty.

SECTION 3. Non-resident members shall be elected from persons neither residing nor having business places in the City of New York or vicinity, and their number shall not exceed fifty.

SECTION 4. Persons admitted as resident members may be transferred to the list of non-resident members when they are qualified as such in regard to their residences and business places.

Persons admitted as non-resident members shall be made resident members when they are qualified as such in regard to their residences and business places.

SECTION 5. Honorary members shall be elected from distinguished persons of any nationality who have rendered special services to Japan, or who take special interest in Japanese affairs.

SECTION 6. Non-resident members and honorary members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Club except the right of voting and of holding office.

ARTICLE II.

ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Each candidate for resident or non-resident membership shall be proposed by two members of the Club not belonging to the Admission Committee. Such proposal shall be sent to the Secretary in writing, signed by the proposers and shall be submitted to the consideration of the Admission Committee.

No person shall be elected as a resident or non-resident member unless he is recommended by at least six affirmative votes of the Admission Committee.

SECTION 2. The name, address and business or profession of a proposed candidate for resident or non-resident membership shall be posted

on the bulletin board of the Club at least fifteen days before being acted upon by the Admission Committee. The Committee shall receive and consider all communications in reference to the person proposed and make careful examination as to his qualifications; and two negative votes in passing upon him shall be a rejection of the candidate. Such communications and the proceedings of the Committee shall be secret and confidential.

SECTION 3. When a proposed candidate for resident or non-resident membership is recommended by the Admission Committee, his name together with the names of his proposers shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Club for a period of fifteen days.

If no objection to his admission is made by members at large during that period, the candidate shall be deemed elected.

In case any objection to his admission is made, it shall be submitted to the vote of members at large at a monthly meeting of the Club and the candidate shall be declared elected if the negative votes are less than one-fifth of the total votes cast by the members present.

No person excluded by the votes of members at large shall be eligible for membership within twelve months thereafter.

SECTION 4. Honorary members shall be proposed by three trustees and shall be elected by the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees.

The name, address, business or profession as well as records of any person proposed as an honorary member shall be notified to each trustee at least fifteen days before the election.

The Japanese minister or ambassador accredited to the Government of the United States shall be an honorary member during the tenure of his office, subject to his consent.

SECTION 5. When any person is elected as a member, the Secretary shall notify him forthwith of his admission and shall send to him a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws and other rules of the Club; and at the same time the name and address of the new member shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Club.

SECTION 6. Except persons specified in Article 11 of the Constitution, each resident member shall pay an admission fee of fifty dollars, and each non-resident member twenty-five dollars, within thirty days after notice in writing of his election, and in default of such payment he

shall be deemed to have declined his election.

Japanese students or persons under similar circumstances residing in the City of New York or vicinity may be entitled to the same privileges as persons specified in Article 12 of the Constitution with the assent of the Board of Trustees by unanimous vote in each case.

Honorary members shall be exempt from admission fees.

ARTICLE III.

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Resignations of members shall be made to the Secretary in writing and shall be accepted by the Board of Trustees, provided all indebtedness be paid.

SECTION 2. Persons whose membership is terminated by any cause whatsoever shall have no claim thereafter to the property or privileges of the Club.

Persons who are expelled from the Club or who forfeit membership shall not be exonerated from previous indebtedness to the Club.

SECTION 3. The names of persons whose membership has been terminated shall be posted from time to time on the bulletin board of the Club.

SECTION 4. Any member forfeiting his membership may be reinstated by the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE IV.

ANNUAL DUES AND OTHER CHARGES.

SECTION 1. Annual dues of resident members shall be eighteen dollars while they are in the service of the New York offices of the corporation, firms and individuals, who signed the agreement mentioned in the preamble of the Constitution; and annual dues of resident members who are not in the service of these offices shall be thirty-six dollars.

Japanese students and Japanese persons who are regarded by the Board of Trustees to be in circumstances similar to students shall pay eighteen dollars as annual dues if they are elected as resident members.

Annual dues of non-resident members shall be eighteen dollars, and those of non-resident members who are in the service of the aforesaid corporation, firms and individuals shall be nine dollars.

Honorary members shall be exempt from annual dues.

SECTION 2. Annual dues shall be payable monthly in advance on

the first day of each month. Annual dues of all newly elected members shall be computed proportionately from the first day of the month in which they are elected.

SECTION 3. Any member who is absent from the United States, and any resident member who is absent from New York City or vicinity, more than three months continuously shall be exempt from his annual dues during his absence, if he notifies the Secretary in writing on or before his departure.

SECTION 4. When annual dues of any resident member shall remain unpaid for one month after notice has been given, his name shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Club, and notice thereof shall be mailed to such member or his representative; and if such member fails to pay within two weeks thereafter he shall be liable to have his membership suspended or forfeited, at a monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5. Notice of indebtedness to the Club on the last day of every month shall be sent to each member on the first day of the following month or as soon as may be practicable; and if the same is not paid within two weeks after such notice has been mailed, the name of the member so in default shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Club and he shall be refused further credit until his indebtedness is discharged. In case any such indebtedness shall not be discharged at the expiration of one month from the date of such first notice, a second notice shall be mailed to the member in default calling his attention to the provisions of this section; and in case he still continues in such default for ten days thereafter, his membership shall be suspended or forfeited by the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 6. The Secretary shall report at each monthly or special meeting of the Board of Trustees, the names of such members as are in arrears and to whom the second notice mentioned in the preceding section has been mailed.

ARTICLE V.

ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

SECTION 1. Any person not residing within fifty miles of the City of New York and not engaged in a profession or business therein may be invited by a member to the use of the Club House for a period of one week; but no person shall be so invited oftener than once in two months,

nor shall any member have on the visitors' list more than two such visitors at the same time.

SECTION 2. Any member may invite Japanese travelers in this country to the use of the Club House for a period less than two weeks, but no member can invite more than five persons of that class at the same time.

SECTION 3. Names and addresses of visitors and of the members inviting them, shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

SECTION 4. Any member who shall introduce a visitor to the Club shall be responsible for his indebtedness.

SECTION 5. Any member may introduce residents of the City of New York to the Club House if he accompanies them personally; but no member shall introduce more than five residents at one time, and the same person shall not be introduced oftener than once in the calendar month by the same member.

SECTION 6. Any Japanese traveling in the United States may be admitted to the privileges of the Club for a period of three months, or any part thereof, provided he be recommended by the Admission Committee, upon application by any member. The charge for such privileges shall be five dollars per month, payable in advance.

SECTION 7. Ladies temporarily or permanently of the family of a member of the Club, and while residing with him, shall, whether or not attended by such member, be permitted to use the Club House.

SECTION 8. A lady making use of the Club House shall enter in a book for the purpose her own name and names of her guests, together with the name of the member to whom the account is to be charged.

ARTICLE VI.

HONORARY VISITORS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees may invite distinguished Japanese travelers in the United States as Honorary Visitors of the Club for periods of not more than one month, and may renew such invitations at its discretion.

ARTICLE VII.

RESTRICTIONS.

SECTION 1. No fees or gratuities shall be given by any member or guest to a servant or employee of the Club.

SECTION 2. Neither newspapers, books, publications nor other property belonging to the Club shall be taken from the Club House.

SECTION 3. No visitor can invite strangers to the use of the Club House.

SECTION 4. No games shall be played with any money at stake.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. Regular meetings of the Club shall be held once a month, and special meetings of the Club may be held at any time when the Board of Trustees deems them advisable for special purposes.

SECTION 2. The announcement of the call of every monthly or special meeting of the Club and of the special features thereof, shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Club; and in case of a special meeting of the Club the Secretary shall send the same to each resident member at least three days in advance by mail.

SECTION 3. All meetings of the Club shall be presided over by the President or by the Vice-President when the President is unable to attend. If both the President and the Vice-President are unable to attend any Club meeting, the presiding officer shall be elected by the members present.

SECTION 4. The subject or subjects to be discussed at every monthly or special meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be notified by the Secretary to each member of the Board at least forty-eight hours in advance.

SECTION 5. The order of the proceedings at every meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of minutes of the preceding meeting.
3. Report of officers.
4. Report of standing committees.
5. Report of special committees.
6. Election of new members.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE IX.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. There shall be four standing committees of the Club, to wit: an Admission Committee and a House Committee, consisting of

seven members each, and a Library Committee and a Committee on Games, consisting of five members each.

SECTION 2. All committees shall be elected by the Board of Trustees, the chairman of each committee to be chosen from the members of the Board and the other Committeemen from resident members of the Club at large.

SECTION 3. The Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer shall be included in the House Committee *ex-officio*, and the Assistant Secretary shall be included in the Admission Committee *ex-officio*.

SECTION 4. All standing committees shall co-operate with the executive officers of the Club in the discharge of their respective duties. Any executive officer may attend any committee meeting and express his views on any subject under consideration, and any committee may require any executive officer to attend their meeting for consultation.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duties of the Admission Committee to give a careful consideration to every proposal for admission to membership, and to consider every application for a monthly visitor's card.

SECTION 6. The House Committee, under direction of the Board of Trustees, shall take charge of all matters pertaining to the Club rooms and services of the Club, and shall report to the Board on the existing conditions, with the suggestions and complaints received from members regarding the management. The committee shall fix the prices of articles to be ordered and of rooms at the Club House, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. They may purchase from time to time all articles necessary to the services of the Club, with monthly appropriations made by the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 7. The Committee on Games shall be in charge of the billiard room and other games to be played at the Club House.

The committee shall make or change the rules and the tariff for the use of billiard tables and other paraphernalia of games, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 8. The Library Committee shall collect books, magazines and newspapers for the library of the Club with appropriations to be made from time to time, and shall make or change the rules for the use of those publications with approval of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 9. Special committees may be elected by the Board of

Trustees for special purposes when their services are required by any exigency.

ARTICLE X.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT TREASURER.

SECTION 1. An assistant Secretary shall be elected by the Board of Trustees from resident members at large, and he shall assist the Secretary in the discharge of his duties.

SECTION 2. The Board of Trustees shall elect an Assistant Treasurer from resident members at large to assist the Treasurer in the discharge of his duties.

SECTION 3. Both Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year ending on the second Wednesday of April in each year.

ARTICLE XI.

SUPERINTENDENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEES.

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees may engage a Superintendent and other employees of the Club on such terms as it deems proper.

SECTION 2. The Superintendent shall be subject to the orders and instructions of the Board of Trustees to be given through the executive officers or the standing committees.

SECTION 3. The Superintendent shall be in charge of all other employees of the Club, and shall be responsible for the efficiency of their services.

ARTICLE XII.

Further regulations as to the management of the Club shall be provided in the House Rules of the Club to be established by the Board of Trustees.

HOUSE RULES.

ARTICLE I.

The Club House shall be opened at 11 A. M. and be closed at midnight.

Dinners may be served from 5.30 to 8.30 every evening, and lunches may be served from noon to 2.30 P. M.

ARTICLE II.

No wines, liquors, or alcoholic drinks of any kind shall be sold at the Club House, and no employees of the Club shall be allowed to serve

those drinks unless from the private stock of members.

ARTICLE III.

Any member who wishes to use wines, liquors, or alcoholic drinks of any kind may purchase them from outside dealers and keep them in the Club House in the custody of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE IV.

Special dinners only shall be served in the private dining room.

No person shall be allowed to give a dinner in the private dining room unless he is a member or he is privileged to stay at the Club.

No meals shall be served out of the dining rooms.

ARTICLE V.

No member shall occupy any bedroom more than three weeks in a calendar month, or more than two weeks consecutively at any time.

ARTICLE VI.

All orders for articles served from the kitchen or elsewhere in the Club shall be signed by members or paid in cash.

Vouchers shall not be delivered prior to the payment of the indebtedness.

ARTICLE VII.

Members shall not be allowed to send the servants out of the Club House on any pretext.

ARTICLE VIII.

All complaints of any deficiency in the service of the Club shall be made to the House Committee, in the manner provided in Article X.

ARTICLE IX.

Glass, crockery or other property in the Club Rooms broken or injured by a member shall be charged to him.

ARTICLE X.

No reprimands shall be given to servants or employees by members of the Club, but all complaints must be entered in the book provided for that purpose which will be found at the Superintendent's desk; and such complaints must be signed by the members making them.

ARTICLE XI.

Dogs or cats shall not be brought into the Club.

ARTICLE XII.

No person shall take from the Club House any article belonging to

the Club nor from the reading room any book, pamphlet or newspaper, nor mutilate or deface the same.

ARTICLE XIII.

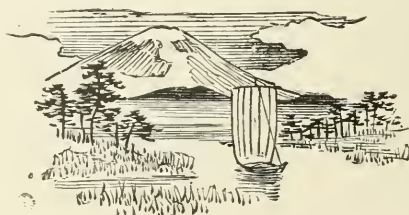
No subscription paper or advertisement of any kind whatsoever can be circulated, nor any article exposed for sale in the Club House without permission of the House Committee.

ARTICLE XIV.

It shall be the duty of the House Committee to call the attention of members or visitors to any violation of the Constitution, By-Laws or other rules of the Club.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, Tokyo, Japan.
 Count Jutaro Komura, London, England.
 Mr. Ichizaemon Morimura, Tokyo, Japan.
 Surgeon-General Shigemichi Suzuki, Tokyo, Japan.
 Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, Tokyo, Japan.
 Baron Kogoro Takahira, Washington, D. C.
 General Stewart L. Woodford, New York.
 Viscount Shiuzo Aoki, Tokyo, Japan.
 Hon. Sadazuchi Uchida, Brazil.
 General Count Kuroki, Tokyo, Japan.
 Admiral Count Gonbioe Yamamoto, Tokyo, Japan.
 Mr. Saburosuke Mitsui, Tokyo, Japan.
 Mr. Takashi Masuda, Tokyo, Japan.



RESIDENT MEMBERS.

A.

Akawo, Zenjiro, 79 Fifth Ave.
 Arai, Ryoichiro, 109 Prince St.
 Arakawa, Shinjuro, 109 Prince St.
 Amano, Shigetsugu, 546 Broadway.
 Asabuki, Tsunekichi, 445 Broome St.
 Adachi, Takema, 546 Broadway.
 Anraku, Yeiji, 154 Nassau St.

B.

Briesen, R. V., 109 Prince St.

F.

Furuya, Takenosuke, 96 Front St.
 Fukushima, Sango, 546 Broadway.
 Fukui, Kikusaburo, 445 Broome St.
 Fukushima, Kisanji, 445 Broome St.
 Fujiyama, Kuichi, 445 Broome St.
 Fukui, Tokichi, 521 W. 179th St.
 Fukuzawa, Daishiro, Tokyo, Japan.
 Furuta, Sojiro, Tokyo, Japan.
 Furukawa, Ginjiro, 63 Wall St.
 Fujita, Hikoshiro, 63 Wall St.
 Fujita, Tokuzo, Japan.
 Furukawa, Toranosuke, Tokyo, Japan.
 Furunishi, Tamenosuke, 445 Broome St.

H.

Homma, Gisaburo, 96 Front St.
 Horikoshi, Zenjuro, 32 Greene St.
 Hirose, Togoro, 11 W. 65th St.
 Hori, Kentoku, 1683 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Hirose, Takeo, 109 Prince St.
 Hirose, Sanemitsu, 546 Broadway.
 Hattori, Yasujiro, 445 Broome St.
 Hotta, Minoru, 445 Broome St.
 Hajikano, Keitaro, 530 Broadway.
 Hayashi, Tsuruta, 530 Broadway.

Hayashi, Aisaku, 254 Fifth Ave.

I.

Ikeda, Katsugoro, 79 Fifth Ave.

Inouye, Kumasaburo, 368 Broadway.

Ito, Ryokichi, 109 Prince St.

Ichinomiya, Kaneo, Michigan.

Inouye, Shin, 445 Broome St.

Ishikawa, Rokuro, 445 Broome St.

Itakura, Katsuakira, 445 Broome St.

Iwahara, Kenzo, Tokyo, Japan.

Iwasaki, Takeji, 445 Broome St.

Iwashita, Kiyotomo, 445 Broome St.

Iyoda, Haruji, 11 Barclay St.

Ichinomiya, Reitaro, 63 Wall St.

Imanishi, Kenji, 63 Wall St.

Imanishi, Yoshichiro, 63 Wall St.

Iba, Kan-ichi, Tokyo, Japan.

J.

Jinushi, Ennosuke, 546 Broadway.

K.

Koike, Chozo, San Francisco, Cal.

Kanekura, Yeikichi, 32 Greene St.

Kawaguchi, Iwao, 87 Front St.

Komada, Hikonojo, 87 Front St.

Kasai, Kan-ichiro, 368 Broadway.

Kuzuhara, Ihei, 25 Broad St.

Kumai, Unyu, 63 Wall St.

Kurasawa, Kenjiro, 445 Broome St.

Kasugai, Jotaro, 530 Broadway.

Kashiwagi, Hideshige, 63 Wall St.

Kojima, Kaname, 63 Wall St.

Kobayashi, Giichi, 546 Broadway.

L.

Loechner, Chas., 31 Barclay St.

M.

Matsuda, Hidekichi, London, Eng.

Miyajima, Takejiro, 368 Broadway.
 Matsubara, Shigehide, 546 Broadway.
 Miyanaga, Toranosuke, 546 Broadway.
 Miyakawa, Kunijiro, 546 Broadway.
 Murai, Yasukata, 546 Broadway.
 Masui, Seishichi, 445 Broome St.
 Matsuyama, Shigeru, 445 Broome St.
 Morioka, Tachu, 445 Broome St.
 Mogi, Kitaro, 11 Barclay St.
 Moriya, Kengo, 111 Nassau St.
 Matsukata, Otohiko.
 Matsuo, Takeo, Chicago University.
 Meiji, Tsunezo, 56 Morningside Ave.
 Makiyama, Kumajiro, 11 Broadway.
 Miura, Takejiro, 530 Broadway.
 Murakami, Kyujiro, 254 Fifth Ave.
 Matsushima, Yasuo, 63 Wall St.
 Mizuno, Seiichi, 445 Broome St.
 Miyamoto, Kan-ichi, 63 Wall St.
 Megami, Kunizo, Japan.
 Morimoto, Keitaro, 63 Wall St.

N.

Nakamura, Osamu, 60 Wall St.
 Nakayama, Takeo, 546 Broadway.
 Nagai, Takezo, 445 Broome St.
 Noda, Yo-ichi, 445 Broome St.
 Nakamura, Aisaku, 108 W. 103d St.
 Nagai, Matsuzo, Washington, D. C.
 Nishi, Iwao, 87 Front St.
 Nagashima, Ikutaro, 579 Broadway.
 Nakai, Chosaburo, 63 Wall St.

O.

Okayama, Tomokichi, 109 Prince St.
 Oki, Shinjiro, 109 Prince St.
 Oguri, Jokichi, 546 Broadway.
 Onuki, Chuichi, 445 Broome St.

Ota, Futoshi, 445 Broome St.
Oguri, Yutaka, 445 Broome St.
Oshima, Tomosuke, 11 Barclay St.
Okura, Hatsumi, Tokyo, Japan.
Odagawa, Zenshi, Tokyo, Japan.
Okudaira, Masakuni, Fla.
Okamoto, Yonezo, 25 Broad St.
Oka, Tatsujiro, 579 Broadway.
Okada, Tomoji, 254 Fifth Ave.
Otsuka, Shinjiro, 63 Wall St.
Ono, Eijiro, 63 Wall St.
Onoye, Kinkichi, 445 Broome St.
S.
Suzuki, Yeisaku, 60 Wall St.
Sakamoto, Tsutomu, 87 Front St.
Sakurai, Koichi, 109 Prince St.
Sato, Nagataka, 109 Prince St.
Sakai, Hayao, 546 Broadway.
Sawada, Sei-ichiro, Tokyo, Japan.
Sakai Seiji, 445 Broome St.
Seko, Konosuke, 445 Broome St.
Saito, Ryohachi, 100 Prince St.
Saito, Kosuke, 53 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
Sakabe, Jiro, Kobe, Japan.
Sekine, Ioji, 530 Broadway.
Sato, Iwao, 530 Broadway.
Suzuki, Bunzo, 31 Barclay St.
Sakurai, Kyunosuke, 63 Wall St.
Shibata, Magosaburo, 63 Wall St.
Suitsu, Yakichi, Hawaii.
Suga, Tokuzo, 63 Wall St.

T.

Takahashi, Sinji, 60 Wall St.
Takaoka, Naojiro, 32 Greene St.
Tatsuta, Morikichi, 11 William St.
Tanaka, Minoru, 546 Broadway.

Tajima, Shigeji, 445 Broome St.
 Takahashi, Koreyoshi, 445 Broome St.
 Takaki, Shunzo, 445 Broome St.
 Tanaka, Kyotaro, 445 Broome St.
 Tanaka, Toranosuke, 445 Broome St.
 Teshima, Sadataka, 445 Broome St.
 Toba, Soji, Tokyo, Japan.
 Takayama, Kiichi, Yokohama, Japan.
 Tamaki, Seijiro, Australia.
 Takamine, Jokichi, 45 Hamilton Terrace.
 Takata, Shinjiro, 60 Wall St.
 Takahashi, Tokuji, Tokyo, Japan.
 Takayanagi, Tozo, 41 Union Sq.
 Tison, Alexander, 308 W. 72d St.
 Tokuda, Saichiro, 31 Barclay St.
 Tokiyeda, Seishi, 63 Wall St.
 Tetsuka, Kuniichi, 546 Broadway.

U.

Uyeno, Terumichi, 530 Broadway.
 Ushikubo, Daijiro, 254 Fifth Ave.

W.

Watanabe, Denyemon, Japan.
 Waki, Matsutaro, 546 Broadway.
 Watanabe, Chuji, 546 Broadway.
 Waragaya, Hideo, 445 Broome St.
 Wooyenaka, Keizo, 521 W. 179th St.

Y.

Yamada, Masuji, 96 Front St.
 Yajima, Shunkichi, 32 Greene St.
 Yasojima, Shigejiro, 32 Greene St.
 Yamada, Akira, Japan.
 Yasui, Toyotaro, 11 William St.
 Yamaguchi, Tatsukichi, 546 Broadway.
 Yamaguchi, Iwasaburo, 546 Broadway.
 Yamamoto, Shojiro, 546 Broadway.
 Yamaguchi, Kazuo, 445 Broome St.

Yamaura, Hidekichi, 445 Broome St.
Yasumoto, Meijiro, 445 Broome St.
Yasugi, Yoshimune, 11 Broadway.
Yoda, Sakuzo, 63 Wall St.
Yokoya, Niichi, 579 Broadway.
Yokoya, Toyokichi, 579 Broadway.
Yoshida, Manzo, 579 Broadway.
Young, Edward L., 60 Wall St.
Yamanaka, Sadajiro, 254 Fifth Ave.
Yanagiya, Usaburo, London, Eng.
Yuki, Toyotaro, 63 Wall St.
Yamanouchi, Kenkichi, 63 Wall St.
Yamauchi, Yuzo.



JAPANESE DIRECTORY, NEW YORK CITY.

- Akawo, Morimura & Co., 79 Fifth Ave.
913 Stuyvesant.
- American Trading Co., Kuzuhara, I.,
25 Broad St. Tel., 1450 Broad
- Anraku, Y., Room 1125, Tribune Bldg.
Tel., 4068 Beekman
- Amano, S., 325 W. 83d St.
- Bane & Hill, 11 Broadway.
4874 Rector
- Gottlieb, Mizutany & Co., Nishi, I.,
87 Front St. 5722 Broad
- Goichi-Kwai, 571 W. 159th St.
475 Audubon
- Furuya, T., & Co., 96 Front St.
2119 Broad
- Fukui, Kikusaburo, Broadway and 112th
St. 3903 Morningside
- Fukui, Tokichi, 521 W. 179th St.
95 Audubon
- Fuji, Photographer, cor. Broadway and
66th St.
- Japanese Consulate General, 60 Wall
St. Tel., 1108 John
- Japanese Consul Res., 106 Central P. W.
3650 Columbus
- Japan Tea Exporting Co., 87 Front St.
4700 Broad
- Japan Cotton & Co., Tatsuta, M., 11
William St. 5998 Broad
- Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
- Horikoshi & Co., 32 Green St.
1648 Spring
- Hirose, T., Dr., 11 W. 65th St.
2168 Columbus
- Honda & Co., 1290 Broadway.
5694 38th St.
- Habu, Kaisei-Tei, 5 Mott St.
2646 Worth
- Higuchi, M., 64 E. 133d St.
- Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d St.
- Hirose, S., 600 W. 146th St.
- Hirano, M., Photographer, 502 W. 147th
St.
- Imanishi, Kenji, cor. Riverside and 109th
St. Tel., 5144 River
Tel., 5144 River
- Ichinomiya, Reitaro, 421 W. 118th St.
2530 Morningside
- Ikuine, C., 10 W. 21st St.
3059 Gramercy
- Iyota, S. Dr., 68 W. 108th St.
- Kyoto Mfg. Trading & Co., Kasai, K.,
368 Broadway. 1502 Franklyn
- Kato Brothers, 598 Broadway.
7525 Spring
- Kawazoye, 41 E. 19th St.
3619 Gramercy
- Kawabe Studio, 1947 Broadway.
- Kojima, R., Third Ave. and 49th St.
- Kai & Co., 432 Fifth Ave.
- Kimura, Reiyu, 22 Pine St.
4314 John
- Kanenmoto, S., 107 Cherry St.
- Kurata, H., 151 E. 27th St.
812 Madison
- Kobayshi & Co., 122 W. 116th St.
- Morimura Bros., 548 Broadway.
5810 Spring
- Morimura, Arai & Co., 109 Prince St.
6330 Spring
- Mitsui & Co., 445 Broome St.
5371 Spring
- Mogi, Momonoi & Co., 11 Barclay St.
2698 Cort.
- Moriya & Taylor, Pub., 111 Nassau St.
4906 Cort.
- Marks, Arnheim, Broadway and 9th St.,
- Makita, H., Dr., 141 W. 109th St.
3968 River
- Miura, R., 147 Cherry St.
- McRae, Broadway and 59th St.
- Matsumoto, Sogo, 32 Union Sq.

Toyokwan, 116 Sands St.
 Togo Tamaya, 1258 Broadway.
 Yamashita, H., 140 Nassau St.
 Yakushiji, 44 Sands St.

OUT OF CITY.

Japanese Embassy, 1310 N St., Washington, D. C.
 Arai, Ryoichiro, Riverside, Conn.
 Murai, Yasukata, Riverside, Conn.
 Kitamura, 516 Malone St., W Hoboken, N. J.
 Sekine, Yeisabura, Midford, L. I., N. Y.
 Harada & Yenomoto, Mountain Road, South Orange, N. J.
 Sato, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
 Hinode Nursery Co., Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
 Kasaki, K., 550 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.
 Matsusaki Laundry, Summit, N. J.
 Yamanaka & Co., 327 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.
 Matsuki & Co., 380 Boylston St., Boston.
 Tajimi Trading & Co., Nishiura, 63 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.
 Takeuchi & Co., 363 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Harada, M., 19 Wipping St., Charleston, Mass.
 Hon. J. Franklyn McFadden, 123 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
 Shiraishi, K., 603 N. 16th St., Philadelphia.
 Yaashita, M., 6448 Penn Ave., Pittsburg.
 Nihonkwan, 252 Emerson St., Pittsburg.
 Tel., 2486 R. Highland
 Hon. J. L. H. Lanhbeim, Galveston, Tex.
 Saibara, Seito, Webster, Tex.
 Hon. William F. Hutchinson, Mobile, Ala.
 Asamy, W. T., Brunswick, Ga.

Miyakawa, M., Dr., George Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
 Japanese Consulate, 705 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Mizutany & Co., 32 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Takeda & Co., 2917 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Kaneko, Kiichi, 619 E. 55th St., Chicago, Ill.
 Mizutani, 11 N. Virginia Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
 Koike, Chozo, San Francisco, Cal.
 Kurozawa, K., Dr., 2008 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Imperial Hotel, Kuwahara, 1120 Gough St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Ugai, K., D., 1221 3d St., Sacramento, Cal.
 Matsusaki, A., Dr., 756 Clay St., Oakland, Cal.
 Furuya & Co., P. O. Box 1069, Seattle, Wash.
 Great Northern Hotel, 216 Fifth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 North American Times, Kumamoto & Fujioka, 215 S. Fifth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Kawakami, K., Seattle, Wash.
 Hashiguchi, Jihei, 309 Washington St., Seattle, Wash.

CANADA.

Japanese Consulate, 385 Laurier Ave., E. Ottawa.
 Nishimura, S., 55 Francois-Exavier St., Montreal, Can.

NEW CONSUL-GENERAL. HERE.

Mr. Kokichi Mizuno, formerly Consul at Kankow, China, has just been appointed Consul-General at this port. Mr. Mizuno is one of the greatest authorities on the Chinese question and is known as one of the rising diplomats. He is expected to reach here in the first part of next month.



野口商店 ハリソン町七十二番

竹田商店 ブライリー街二九一八

此の商店等に従事する人員は約七八十名又學生は二十名此他家内の勞働に従事せる女子は約三十名なりと

次に同管内にて世人の注目する處はテキサス州に於ける邦人なり最近の調査に因れば同州在留者は約三百五十名にして内妻帶者は約二十四五名なりと又た右の内にて小作人として働ける者は二十二名地主たる者九名所有地の統計は一萬一千九百〇四エーカー即ち我が四千七百六十一町二段歩にして内小作地は千六百八十エーカーなり而して千九百七年の作附地總計は七千二百エーカーなる由なるが九名の地主及大小作人の姓名は左の如し

西原清東 八百エーカー 大西虎一 三百廿エーカー 大西岩次郎 二百十四エーカー 木下某 五百エーカー 岡崎常

吉 小作五百エーカー 竹田貞松 五百エーカー 太田某 三百五十エーカー 田邊壯吉 小作三百エーカー 竹原佐七 小作二百エーカー 日本興農商會 五千五百エーカー 大西理平 二千二百四十エーカー 片山廣平 小作五百エーカー 等にして千九百七年の總收獲は六百俵即ち二十四萬ブツシエルなるが一ブツシエルの價格平均八十五仙強なりしと云へば其總額は我貨幣にて約四十一萬圓に相當せり



所主は神崎喜四郎氏にして開業せしは千九百〇二年十二月なり當初はケーキ及バイを製し自から之を持ち廻りて賣弘めしが現今は馬車にて運搬する程の繁昌を來たせり又た近時はアイスクリームをも製造し白人三名邦人二名を使用せり

宮川益次氏

華府に滞在し著述及新聞雜誌に寄書を以て業とす氏は先きに英文に「米國權力論及び大和心を著はせり同氏は紐育市にて歸化第一証を得後インデアナ州に於て第二証書を得米國公民權を獲得せり

チカゴ帝國領事館管内の

日本人

同領事館管轄内二十州に在留する同胞は約二千二百九名にしてチルゴ市内に在留する同胞は男四百五十五名女七十五名にして合

計五百三十人なり尙ほ同市内の教會及商店等を細記すれば左の如し

日本人教會　ブライリ街二九三八番

日本人青年會　グロヴラント街三〇三六

水谷茶業會社及日本製茶會社

ワバス街三十四番

瀨藤小川商會　レーキ町百六十六番

日の出商會　ワシントン町百七十一番

同　カツテヂグローヴ町
四〇二四

東洋商會　ミチガン街百四十三番

山和商會　北クラーク町一七一番

人見商會　北クラーク町四八四番

日東商會　西マヂソン町五六五番

下路商會　西六十三丁目八百十三番

大塚商店　ミチガン街二百二十六番

同　クリボーン街三七〇番

前山商會　西六十三丁目四三九半

長塩商店　西マヂソン町四九八番

榎本原田花園會社

ニユウジャシー州西オレンヂ郡

同園は千九百六年其業を創む其經營者は榎本茂三郎、原田正吉兩氏にし園の面積は二エーカー其種類は菊及百合を主とし傍ら植木所謂箱庭を作れり本年千九百七年の天長節祝賀會へ同園より寄贈せられたる菊花は眞に見事なるものにて斯業に熟達したる實証を示せり

水谷土地賣買所

ニユウジャシ州アトラ　チツ
ク市北ヴイルジニア街一一番

水谷氏は千九百七年よりアトランチツク市に於て不動産賣買仲介業を營み我が邦人の爲め確實なる契約を結びて斯業に従事しつゝあり

鴻池商店

同店はコニイアイランドのパウレー町にあ



り店主は鴻池政治氏なるが同所に數十軒開業せる玉屋中に於て最も大なるものを鴻池玉屋なりとす氏が同所に玉屋を開きしは千九百三年なりしが不幸にも同年の秋同所の大火に出逢ひ丸焼となり翌年聖路易博覽會を目的に彼地へ赴き洋食店及雜貨店を開き五年再び來り現今の所に大々的玉屋を開きたるあり尙ほ殊に記すべきは日露戰爭中氏は軍資金及恤兵部に獻金し現に赤十字社特別會員の章を有せり因に記す氏の渡米は千八百九十年なり

松崎洗濯店

ニユウジャシ州サムミット市

當主は松崎隼太氏にして現今は雇人數名ありて相當に繁昌せり聞く所に依れば現在の収入千五百弗内外なりと

神崎菓子製造所

ニユウジャシ州サムミット市

關 根 農 園

ロングアイランド メッド
フオード

園主は關根永三郎氏にして現今所有の面積は一百五十八エーカーに及び當時氏が農事に志し漸く三十エーカーの土地を購ひたるは千九百年の初めなりしと氏が今日の如き土地所有者たるには尋常一様の苦心にあらず其當時は多くの貯へあきより家内の勞働に従事し給金を貯へ素志を達したる由なるが尙は氏は之に満足せずして冬期農事閑なるを利用し依然家内の勞働に従ひ貯金を専らとし漸次買收して今日に至れり氏の園内には林檎を主とし傍ら日本の杏、梨、桃等を培養す尙は特筆すべきは氏が確實ある米國市民權を有すること之れあり現に氏は同村の道路取締役及び各種の委員に撰擧せられ居れり想ふに氏の如きは在留同胞の模範的獨立經營者として紹介すべき人なりと



信するかり因に記す關根氏は群馬縣の豪農
木暮家の次男なる由

北 村 組

ニユウジャシー州西ホボケン市
北村組とは日本人輕業手品諸藝人を養ひ米國至る所に於て其名を知られたる北村福松氏の組かり同氏は明治二十三年十月藝人五名を引連れ桑港に來たり其れよりチカゴ紐育其他を興行し英國に渡り約一年彼地に在りて再び米國に來たりしも日清戰爭以前は餘り思はしからざりしが戰爭後頓に人氣を加へ夫れより藝人の數漸次増加するに至りしが現今は同氏の配下に六十一名の藝人と一名の白人支配人を使へり又た日露戰爭中福松氏の名を以て赤十字社へ一千弗を寄附し特別名譽社員となる等確に米國に於ける邦人成功者の一人なるべし

氏の渡米は千九百年の初めなりと

東 洋 館

武市サンヅ町百十六番

館主は神奈川縣人小松豊吉氏なり千九百四年八月現在の筋向ふに料理店を開きしが其繁昌と共に千九百七年現在の所に移れり因に小松氏の渡米は千九百四年の春なりしと云ふ

山下 旅館

武市ナツソー町百四十番

當主は山下本藏氏にして營業を開始したるは千九百五年なり

清水西洋料理店

武市サンヅ町百九十九番

石川縣人清水氏千九百五年より西洋料理店を營業し重もに米人を顧客として營業しつゝあり

山下 旅館

ビツバーク市ベン街六四四八

同旅館は千九百四年開業せり然るに七年十月主人初重氏死亡し現今は未亡人たる白婦人營業を繼續せり

日 本 館

ビツバーク市エマーソン町二五二番

當主は高木德氏にして營業を開始したるは千九百七年十月一日なり旅館及日本料理を専らとせり

白石 旅館

費市北十六丁目二百〇三番

白石金八氏が數年前より經營さるゝ同地唯一の日本人旅館あり



直を趣とせば日本料理も亦た顧客あるべしと千九百五年十月開店してより此主義を實行したるに果せるかを千客萬來の盛況を呈し現今の如き立派ある家屋に移轉するに至れり

中 崎 旅 館

武市サンヅ町百二十八番

館主は廣嶋縣人中崎友二郎氏あり同館は宿泊業と共に日本料理とも營めり其業を開きは千八百九十九年にして當初は紐育市モット街に在りしも前年常市に來り漸次營業の盛大なると共に現今の如き五層樓に移れり因に記す中崎氏の渡米は千八百九十八年なり

原料理店兼旅館

武市サンヅ町百六十四番

當主は神奈川縣人原孫七氏なり氏は料理人として立派なる手腕を有し其渡米の目的も

料理人としてあり現今の旅館兼料理店は武市にて最も古き日本人會の家屋あれば今日尙ほ日本人會と呼ぶものあり而して原氏が植田虎吉氏より營業を譲り受けしは千九百五年なり

中 西 旅 館

武市ゴールド町百五十番

館主は兵庫縣人中西シカ子あり下宿業を開きは千八百九十三年にして斯業間の故參たり中西氏は千八百八十九年渡米したるが同氏は南米にて良人を亡ひ夫れより當市に來れる由かり

自 由 亭

武市サンヅ町七十番

主人は岡山縣人岡野庄八氏なり千九百六年二月現在の場所へ料理店兼下宿業を開けり尤も氏は紐育に於て疾くより同業を營める人ゆゑ此處にても亦た客脚繁げし因に記す

岩瀬徳次郎氏

武市海軍鎮守府屬

氏は下總國海上郡の生れにて千八百八十四年渡米し今日に至るまで二十六年間一日の如く海軍に勤続 我が同胞の軍艦乗込員を盡力せしこと數百人に及びり現時軍艦に在る日本人數は凡そ二百名にして昨年來米國市民權なきものは乗込を許さざるの法律勵行の結果日本人は月々減少するも増加するなしと云ふ 是は昨年十二月満期なり

石川風月堂

武市サンヅ町百卅二番

堂主は石川繁氏にして今日まで桑港地方に於て菓子製造業に従ひし人なり而して同店が同所へ開業したるは千九百〇七年の八月にして日尙ほ淺きも殊の外繁昌を來たせるは太西洋岸に於ける唯一の餅菓子店にてあればなり同店は餅菓子の外に煎餅、乾菓子

等をも販賣せり

藥師寺せんべい屋

武市サンヅ町四十四番

店主は藥師寺喜六氏なるが氏は桑港地方に於て立派なる店を開き居りしも昨夏の大火災に丸焼けとなり當市へ來たれるものなり其開業は千九百六年七日にして渡米は千九百年なりと

造花店

武市サンヅ街百十四番

千九百〇七年十二月開業造花及室内裝飾用一式の注文に應ずと云ふ

東京館

武市サンヅ町百三十番

館主は茨木縣鹿島郡前嶋泰藏氏が日本料理店を開く的主旨は日本人が多く支那飯を味ふは其安直なる點にあり故に輕便にして安

鈴木敏郎氏彼地に在り竹田氏の渡米は千八百九十七年なりと

堀商會

武市サンヅ町百二十五番

會主は堀久俊氏にして其創設は千九百一年にあり同商會の營業は日本食料品及書籍類日本雜貨を主とし傍ら繪端書文房具等をも販賣せり尙ほ大陽、文藝俱樂部、新小説其他定期刊行物を販賣す

東郷雜貨店

武市ブロードウエー一二五八番

上原政治郎、武田信太郎、長田重吉三氏の合資組合なり創業は千九百六年一月一日にして爾來益々繁榮に赴き既に千九百七年の如きは宮田某の玉屋を買收し盛んに營業を開始したるも不幸にもコニイアイランド一部の大火に罹り終に類焼したり然れども諸氏は毫も之れに屈せずして益々發展を圖り

居れり

日の出商店

武市サンヅ町百七十九番

同商店は千九百〇七年一月現在の所に開業せり其營業品は煙草を主とし傍ら文房具日本食料品繪端書等も販賣す店主は福島縣人初山勝平氏にしてロングアイランドに土地を購入し獨立的經營の基礎を作れり

寫眞士 杉山虎藏氏

武市教會内

氏は東京府の人なり家内労働の傍ら寫眞術を學び今や其の技熟し四方の招きに應じて出寫を業とす、本書寫眞版の大部分は同氏の撮影になるものなり

長井寫眞師

ナスソー町百四十番に住して米人の寫眞場には雇はれ大に好評あり

醫員となり又民主黨第二區常務員に擧げられ居れり而して氏は又共濟會なる慈善的事業を經營し即ち其會長たり

葛西商店

武市ベッドフォード町一二三一

店主は三重縣人葛西文吉氏にして日本雜貨店を開設したるは千八百九十五年あり同店は各地に支店を有し總ての店員を合計せば三十名以上あり又同店は創立當時組合組織なりしも暫時にして現店主文吉氏一個の有となれり因に記す葛西氏の渡米は千八百九十四年なりと

出浦商會

武市ポールムブレース二六

會主は長野縣人出浦幸三郎氏あり氏の營業は硝子製の風鈴にして其業を開きは千九百〇五年五月なるが當初は氏一人にて之を製造せしも有名なるワナメーカー大商店を



得意としてより遂に今日は常に五六名の工人を使役するに至る尙ほ風鈴の外に雜貨をも商ひ居れり因に記す渡米せしは千九百一年なりと

高野日本雜貨店

武市フルトン街千二百卅八番

同店は故の宮永商店を譲り受けたるものにて高野雜貨店となりしは千九百七年一月のことなりき店主高野彌一郎氏は今日まで地方に於て小賣店を開き斯道には經驗ある由なり

竹田商店

武市ゴールド町百五十四番

店主は兵庫縣人竹田久吉氏あり其營業は日本食料品を主とし傍ら書籍類をも販賣す業を此地に開きは千九百二年九月なるが日本食料品販賣店としては第一流あり尙ほ昨夏はチカゴ市に支店を開設し支配人として



ブルークリン市

武市日本人教會

武市コンコルド町十七番

同教會の始まりは千八百九十二年頃紐育日本人基督教信徒の有志相集まりブルークリンプロスペクトストリートへ一家を借受け相互の信仰を堅め厚情を廣めんとしたるにあり然るに漸次信者の數を加へ爲めに家屋の狭少を告ぐるに至りしより千八百九十八年現在の場所に移轉したるものなり現今の牧師は三浦金吉氏にして同會の幹事は田中橘象氏なり

共濟會

武市ハイ町百八十二番

同會の創立は千九百〇七年にして「目的は慈善を専らとし會員相互に共濟するにあり其一二を記せば會員死亡者の葬儀、會員疾病の救助、同胞墓地購入等なり現在の會員は二百二十三名にして其基本金二百餘弗而して現在の役員は會長高見豊彦、副會長廣瀬藤五郎、同中村正一、幹事油谷治郎七、會計柳原資基、同堀久俊理事二十名あり

ドクトル 高見豊彦氏

武市ハイ町百八十二番

氏が米國に來にられしは千八百九十一年にして夫れより諸種の學校を経てコロンビア大學醫學部に入り在學二年轉じてコーネル大學醫學部に入り千九百六年卒業同年開業免狀を得て醫術を開業し病院を設立せり氏は現にメトロポリタン生命保險會社の屬托

千九百〇七年一月創立し會員相互の親睦救済を目的とす會員五十名其幹事は四本俊行氏なり

紐育大學同窓會

紐育市紐育大學構内

同會は千九百〇四年に創立せられ同大學出身者及在學生を以て組織せり其目的とする所は相互の親睦を厚ふし智識の交換及學風を振興するにあり當時の會員は六七名に過ぎず會長は守屋賢吾氏なりしが現在の會員は四十五名餘にして會長河西寛一郎、幹事堺誠次氏、會計酒井隼雄氏なり

コロムビア大學

學生俱樂部

紐育市コロンビア大學構内

同俱樂部は同大學卒業生及在學生を以て組織せり其目的とする所は人格其他の點に於て相互に高尚なる位地を保つにあり創立は

明治三十四年十一月にして當時の會員十三名會長は名取和作氏幹事は木下英太郎氏なりしが現在の會員は二十七名の多きにしたり又た現在の委員は横田、松、小山谷藏の兩氏なり

紐育日人教會

紐育市東五十七丁目二百三十番

同教會の創立は千八百九十九年十二月廿七日にして主任者は牧師廣瀬、助氏より創立當時は東五十四丁目百〇五番館に二層樓なりしが日に月に隆盛に赴き終に現今の四層樓に移轉するに至れり而て同教會は獨立的にして全、廣瀬氏一個の經營する所たり

紐育記者同志會

千九百〇七年四月に創立せられ日本及當地の新聞雜誌關係者を以て組織し適宜集會を催し意見を交換し時局問題に關しては故國の輿論を喚起するを以て其目的とす

て其發會式を舉行せり而して現今の日本俱樂部に變更したるは千九百五年三月十五日なるが現在の役員は左の如し

會長高峰讓吉 副會長(缺員) 書記(缺員)
會計福井菊三郎 補助書記福井藤吉
補助會計板倉勝明 評議員赤尾源二郎
新井領一郎 古谷竹之助 林鶴太
今西兼二 福井菊三郎 川口磐夫 茂木喜太郎
村井保固 小野英二郎 岡龍次郎
河西寛一郎 徳田佐一郎 齋藤良八
牛窪第二郎 矢嶋俊吉 龍田森吉 大倉發身
エドワード ヤング 俱樂部支配人
内田林市

家賃の如き一ヶ月三百弗を要し海外に於ける邦人の俱樂部としては恐らく他に比すべきものあからん

五 一 會

紐育市西百五十九丁目五七一番

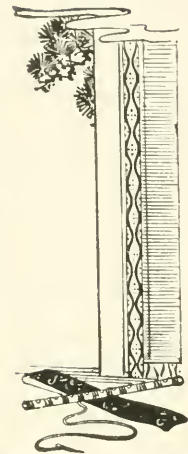
同會は千九百〇二年の創立に係り青年苦學生の家庭的趣味を帯びたる精神的團體なり會名五一會は創立當初其位置を五十一丁目に卜したるに因めり現在の幹事はユニオン神學校生横田貞治氏にして會員三十名會友二十餘名を有し毎月會報を發行す

紐育日本人青年會

紐育市東五十九丁目二百廿五番
同會の創立は千九百〇七年十月にして其目的は在米同胞青年の親睦を保ち智識を交換し品行を方正あらしめ失意又は自暴自棄者を生せしめざるにあり又同會には勞働部あり圖書新聞雜誌縦覽室あり娛樂室あり現在の會員は四十二名なりと會長は缺員あるも副會長は福富正利、名譽幹事佐藤順次郎、幹事朝井外門等の諸氏なり

帝國俱樂部

紐育市西四十二丁目二百〇六番



各 團 體

紐育日本協會

紐育ステート町十七番

千九百〇七年五月十九日黒木大將の來紐を好機として發表したるものかり同協會は日米兩國の外交界、經濟界、實業界に於ける有力の社交的團體にして現在の役員は左の如し

會 長 紐育市大學總長 フインレイ

名譽會長 大使子爵 青木 周藏

副會長 ラッセル

名譽副會長 デウエイ大將 グランド少

將 高峰博士

書記 デ、リマ 名譽書記 福井菊三郎
ダットン博士

會計 小野英二郎 名譽會計セリグマン
委員長 ウードフォード將軍

委員 シーフ、ブリス、ベルモント、

セスロウ、デリマ、ラッセル、ハミルトン、ホルト、マコック、小池張造、

高峰讓吉、村井保固、小野英二郎、一

宮鈴太郎、福井菊三郎、大倉發身、

新井領一郎

等の諸氏なり

日本俱樂部

紐育市西八十五丁目四十四番

日本俱樂部は其以前日の出俱樂部と稱せし自轉車同好者の組織せしものより轉化したる日の出俱樂部は千八百九十七年の創立にして之を千九百一年五月二十九日紐育日本人日の出俱樂部と改稱し其組織をも變更し

開盛亭

紐育市モット町五番

主人は愛媛縣人士生茂太郎氏にして千九百七年十月日本料理兼下宿屋を開業す其日尚は淺きにも拘はらず場所柄とて繁昌せり同氏の渡米は千八百九十一年なり

中嶋下宿屋

紐育市チエリ町六十三番

數年前より現在の所に開業し重にも船員宿泊を主とする宿屋なり

樋口寄宿舍

紐育市東百三十三丁目六十四番

同寄宿舎は千九百二年武市ビツク街に新設し間も無く紐育に移轉せり舍主は基督敎信者として又た發明家として知られたる樋口門之助氏あるが常に品行方正なる青年のみ宿泊せしめ墮落生の寄宿を許さず之れ同寄

宿舍の特色あり

三浦旅館

紐育市チエリー町百四十七番半

當主は兵庫縣人三浦林藏氏なり營業を創めしは千九百六年十月其營業は専ら船員即ち水夫のみの下宿にして同氏の渡米は千九百三年なり

金本旅館

紐育市チエリー町百〇七番

當主は廣嶋縣人金本宗槌氏なり營業開始は明治三十年にして其宿泊人は重に水夫即ち船乗業者のみなり而して金本氏の渡米は明治廿八年なり

朝日合資會社

紐育市ユニオンスコヤ三十二番

千九百〇七年初より日本美術雜貨商品見本を陳列して米人の顧客に應じつゝあり本店は京都にあり當市支店主任は居川氏なり

りし時生稻氏が總價額八百弗に餘れる千數百の物品を兩艦に贈られたること之れなり該品は福引用の景物なりしが伊集院中將よりは最も丁寧なる禮狀を送られたる由

河添旅館

紐育市東十九丁目四十一番

當主は山口縣人河添村治氏なり當營業を河添氏が創めたるは千九百三年一月あるも同館の前主は齋藤直三郎と稱せし人にして武市に於て最も古く旅館を始めたるが不幸前年死亡したるより河添氏之を譲り受けたるものあり同館は旅館としても當市屈指の場所にあり又た日本料理店としても當市にて知名のものあり而して宿泊者は常に三十名内外にして同館には玉臺の設備あり河添氏の渡米は千八百九十九年あり

やまご下宿屋

西六十四丁目百二十一番

持主は杉山雅二郎にして千九百〇二年開業し其位地市の中央に位し尤も便利の場所にあり

山崎旅館

紐育市ブロスベクトプレス

四十七番

當主は新潟縣人山崎勝治氏なり營業を開始したるは千九百〇七年九月にして同氏の渡米は千九百〇二年十二月なり

倉田旅館

紐育市東二十七丁目百五十一番

當主は倉田平治氏なり其營業を創めしは千八百八十九年にして旅館も下級にあらず又た日本料理も知名のものたり主人倉田氏は自からパツファロー博覽會及びゼームスタウン博覽會場に出張し日本料理店を開き大に其名を博せり倉田氏の渡米は千八百七十二年なり

にる中村春雨氏なり

日米週報社

紐育市トリビュン
ビルディング

日米週報社は其初號を發刊したるは實に千九百年十二月八日かり當初の經營者は星一福富正利兩氏にして普通新聞四頁大を石版摺として發行せり當時在留同胞の數甚だ少かく幾多の困難と變遷とを経て遂に千九百〇二年活字購入の機運を馴致して千九百四年聖路易大博覽會の開設に際し一社を擧げて同地に移し心藝館内に於て十六頁大の和英兩文の週報を發行し博覽會よりは特に銀牌を受けたり同博覽會の閉會と同時に再び事務所を紐育に移し其發行を繼續して今日に及べり現今の主幹は安樂榮治氏記者は中村嘉壽、篠崎昇之助の兩氏にして印刷人は根本繁治氏なり



料理店及旅館

生稻料理店

紐育市西二十一丁目十番

店主は生稻忠兵衛氏にして其料理の他に秀でたる處も生稻主人の庖丁にあり同老人は明治二十二年桑港に來たり同處に料理店を開きしが二十八年一先づ歸朝し翌年再び渡來してチカゴ博覽會に料理店を開けり其當時故小松宮殿下の御膳部を調理し又た千九百年巴里博覽會に料理店を開きしが其時は閑院宮殿下の御膳部を調理し尙は又聖路易大博覽會に料理店を開き其折は伏見宮殿下の御膳部を調理する等老人の庖丁は名譽と共に光れり而して茲に特筆すべきは千九百〇七年五月吾筑波、千歲兩艦當紐育に來た

河邊正夫氏は現在の所に事務所を有し専ら東洋趣味の各種圖案の需に應じ居れり其事務所を設置したるは千九百〇六年五月にして目下谷口鴨涯外二三氏其業務を補佐しつつあり

高柳陶三氏

紐育市ユニオンスコエヤー四一

氏は數年前より東洋古器物鑑定を業とし最も米人間に斯道の達人として信用あり事務所をユニオンスコエヤーに設置し傍ら古器物の販賣を業とす

文榮新報社

ナスソ町百十一番

支那字新聞にして守屋賢吾、テララー両氏の經營に係る週刊新聞にして東部清人間に廣く購讀せらる猶守屋氏は建築會社を創設し支配人は志智氏にして夏場所等に日本風建築の請負業をふしつつあり

木村禮祐氏

紐育市バイン町二十二番

氏はエール大學にてバチエラーオブロウ並にマスタアオブロウの學位を得て今やドクトルオブシヴィルロウの候補者として論文起草中なり氏は千九百〇五年初めより我が同胞の爲め法律辯護事務を開き現時はウイングラスセルエンドワタソン代言事務所において執務しつつあり

高田米太郎氏

紐育市東百卅三丁目六十四番

氏はインヂアナ州にて辯護士の資格を得目下當市にて法律事務を執りつつあり

太西洋社

紐育市東五十九丁目二百廿五番

月刊雜誌太西洋社は其初號を千九百〇七年六月に發刊し爾來發行を繼續せり同社の主幹は朝井外門氏主筆は小説家として知られ

カレージに入學し千九百〇三年卒業パチ
ラーオブサイエンスの學位を得同年更ら
にテニシー州立大學醫科に入學し千九百〇
六年卒業ドクトルの學位を得同年七月競争
試験に及第しボーレクレニツク ホスピタ
ルに醫員として勤務し更らに十一月ウーマ
ンス ホスピタルに轉じ目下勤務中



新聞雜誌及事務所

高峰事務所

組育市西百七十九丁目

五百廿番

所主は工學博士藥學博士高峰讓吉氏なり博
士は令澤の人にして初めて米國に來たられ
しは明治十八年益田孝氏と共に歐米巡遊の



時なり而して博士が再び渡米せられしは二
十三年にして夫より釀造法研究に熱注し苦
心の結果モルト即ち麴を廢物に等しき麥皮
中より發明したり此高峰麴は米國製麴に優
り聲價日に月に高きを加へしも米國同業者
の激烈なる反對に遇ひ如何ともする能はず
止むを得ず數十萬弗の資本を投じたる麴製
造を中止するに至れり於是博士は専門の智
識を活用して化學上大發明と稱せらるゝ胃
藥タカヂアスターゼを發明し次に血止劑に
るアドリナリンを發明し世界斯道の大家を
して驚嘆せしめたり今は實に家豊かにして
其名望地位共に當市に於て第一流たり尙ほ
博士の夫人は南北戦争の際其名を知られた
る陸軍大佐ピッチ氏の令嬢にして頗る淑德
の聞へあり

河邊圖案事務所

組育市グロウドウエイ一九四七

家に就て尙ほ修業をなし居られしが去十月現在の處に開業せり

ドクトル

中村正一氏

紐育市西百十一丁目三百十二番氏は泉州岸和田の人にして明治三十二年大阪醫學校を卒業し同年七月實地研究の爲め東京土岐國手に従ふこと年餘渡米したるは三十四年にして各地の病院を視察し後バアンタービルト醫科大學に入學し三十七年卒業ドクトル オブ メヂシンの學位を得更に呼吸器病及婦人科を專攻し又一般外科花柳病學を研究し三十六年一月に開業せり

ドクトル

渡邊久作氏

紐育市西十街百七十四番

静岡縣の人にして慈惠醫院醫學校を卒業し北里傳染病研究所に在り後警視廳及臺灣衛生課に出勤し千九百四年渡米桑港醫科大學

を卒業してドクトルの學位を得目下紐育ボストグラジエートメヂカルスクールに於て研究の傍ら患者診療の求めに應じつゝあり

ドクトル

和田國雄氏

紐育市西百〇三丁目百六十一番

氏は大分縣大分郡諏訪村の人にして明治卅二年大阪醫學校を卒業し直ちに渡米テニシ州立醫科大學に入學卅五年卒業醫學士の學位を得其後ミシガン大學院に於て一層深く研究を積み千九百〇七年に其業を卒へ四十年十月より現住所に於て開業せり猶氏は勉學の傍ら『日英藥學辭書』を編纂し目下日本に於て印刷製本中なりと云ふ

ドクトル

蒔田表三氏

紐育市西百〇九丁目

ウーマンズホスピタル

千葉縣の人にして卅一年渡米桑港に上陸し六ヶ月後テニシ州ナシユビルバイブル

醫師



ドクトル

野口英世氏

紐育市

同氏は福島縣の人にして東京醫學校を卒業し内務省衛生醫に任命せられ其後順天堂に醫員として出勤し千九百年に渡米しペンシルヴァニア大學を卒業し千九百〇三年カチギーインスチチュートの助手となり丁抹コーベンヘーゲンに微菌學研究の爲めに派遣せられ千九百〇四年に歸米しペン大學の助教授となり後轉じて紐育ロツクフェラー研究所の助手となり千九百〇七年病理學の専門擔任に進んで目下其現職に在り千九百〇七年六月ペン大學より名譽理學博士の學位

を授與されたり同氏が世界に名をなすに至りたるは『鈴蛇』の解毒劑を發見したるにあり目下猶研究中にして後日の大成刮目して見るべきものあるを信す

醫學士 廣瀬藤五郎氏

紐育市西六十五丁目十一番

氏は明治三十四年十二月東京帝國大學醫科大學を卒業し直ちに同科附屬醫院に於て實地研究をなし千九百三年九月獨乙に赴き千九百四年獨乙を發して紐育に來たり千九百五年一月醫術開業免狀を得て紐育東二十丁目に開業せられしが現在の所へは四十年二月移轉せり

齒科醫 伊與田清吾氏

紐育市西百〇八丁目六十八番

氏が渡米せられしは三十八年四月なれども故國に於て既に文部省齒科醫術試験に及第したるの人にして渡米後は米國齒科醫の大

甲斐商店

紐育市第五街四百三十二番

店主は甲斐織江氏にして桑港に於ける日本雜貨店の開祖にして震災の爲め全焼し奮つて東部に來り千九百〇七年十一月現在の所に日本雜貨店を開けり

富士寫眞館

紐育市ブロードウェイと
六十六丁目

日本人として獨立營業して寫眞業を開きたるは富士寫眞館を以て初めとす同館は千九百〇六年八月一日現在の場所に營業を創めしが其經營者は櫻井春藏、有川武義の両氏にして富眞師も亦兩氏かり同館は白人の顧客日に増加して繁榮に趣けり亦以て其技術の一斑を知るべし

寫眞師 平野守信氏

氏は東京の人にして北清事件の際北京に籠

城し其功に因り勳章年金を得數年前より當市にて寫眞業に従事しつゝあり

東京洗濯屋

紐育市レキントン街五六〇

千九百〇七年初めて洗濯業を開始し普く白人を顧客とする日本人唯一の洗濯屋なり主人は平澤氏あり

富の湯

紐育市オリヅ町四十一番

當主は羽田鉄太郎氏あり營業を創められしは三十七年九月なるも當市にては唯一日本人經營の湯屋なれば中々に繁昌せり羽田氏の渡米は明治二十九年ありと



長 田 組

紐育市モット町八番

同組は長田、上領、高尾、水上四氏の合資組合なり其營業は日本雜貨にして千九百〇七年十月に創業せり支那人街の中央にありて異彩を放てり



獨立營業者

小島雜貨店

紐育市第三街七百九十三番

店主は東京府の人小嶋雷輔氏にして其開店は千九百七年十月あり營業は日本雜貨を主とし傍ら繪畫、日本リチン及絹類を販賣す店員は主人の外に日本人二名あり

日本雜貨店

紐育市ブロードウエイ

卅四丁目の角

同店は千九百〇四年聖路易博覽會の際同地に於て開業せり同店は名古屋の陶器商たる本田錠太郎氏の經營に係るものにして博覽會閉會と共に當地ブロードウエイと卅二丁目の角に開店せしが間もなく事業の擴張と共に現在の地に移轉せり店員は邦人八名、米人二名あり

矢野蓄音器

紐育市西廿三丁目三十五番

久しく桑港地方に在りて蓄音器の販賣を以て其名を知られたり昨夏桑港震災後機敏なる氏は直ちに當市に來たり益々矢野蓄音の名を廣むるに至れり尙ほ氏は當市西百五十九丁目百七十一番に於て日本食料品及書籍類の販賣をもなせり

所へ堂々たる卸賣店を開きは千九百〇六年四月にして目下は嶋村新吾、横矢豊吉兩氏の組合なるが創業當時より今日に至るまで米國各店の總支配役は横矢氏にして嶋村氏は日本に在りて輸出向き陶器の意匠其他の事務に當り内外相應じて今日の如き盛大を見るに至りしと云ふ

加藤組

紐育市ブロードウェイ

五百九十八番

同組が初て當市パークプレス町三十二番に陶磁器直輸入卸業を開始したるは千九百〇五年十一月なり其當時の店主は石川文次郎氏にして石川商會とせしが越えて千九百〇七年九月其組織を改め加藤組とあれり而して現在の組合員は加藤直七、加藤良三(名古屋在住)當市在任高田雄稻、支配人小林藤太郎の四氏にして外に店員十一名あり營業

振りの機敏なる優に外國相手の局面に馳逐するに足れり

多治見貿易會社

紐育市ブロードウェイ

五百五十五番

東京に其本店あり米國支店はボストン市サンマー街六十三番を本據として紐育支店にサンブルルームあり其營業は陶器及雜貨卸賣あり

和田守建築會社

紐育市パークロウビルヂング

同會社は日本流の家屋及庭園の設計並に建築を營業とせり同會社が米國の富豪等の注文に應じ今日までに建造又は建築したる庭園及家屋は數十ヶ所にして現今使役し居る場所には數名の大工あり社長は和田守菊次郎氏にして其創立は千九百年に係れり

り當支店の主任者は龍田森吉氏なるが其創立は今より十年以前なりと

坂部關根組

紐育市ブロードウェイ五百卅番同組は三十九年九月現在の所に創設したるものなるが其營業は大阪製の靴刷毛を米國に輸入販賣すると同時に米國の雜貨を本邦に輸出するものなり本店は大阪今橋通五丁目に在り而して組合員は阪部二郎、關根五男兒の二氏なるが阪部氏は常に本店に在り故に當市は關根氏之を支配せり雇人は米人二名日本人一名あり

茂木桃井組

紐育市バークレー町十一番

同社の組織は合資會社にして其創立は千八百九十二年なり當初は茂木今成商會と稱し今日より見れば一個の日本雜貨店に過ぎざ

りしが故人とあれる今成氏の勉強と茂木氏の商略毫も機を逸せず遂に今日の如き盛大を見るに至れり現今は支店を四ヶ所に有し其雇人は内外人にて五十名あり一ヶ年の收入約四十萬弗實に當市屈指の日本陶器及雜貨卸商なり

嶋村組

紐育市ブロードウェイ
五百七十九番

嶋村組がゼルシー州アトランチック市に初て日本雜貨美術品小賣店を開きしは今を去る二十年前千八百八十八年にして當時の創立者は嶋村新吾氏外二三の人々なりしが資本は共同にして店員も僅かに四名に過ぎざりしと同組は千八百九十三年チカゴ市に開設せられたる大博覽會には手塚氏と共同して賣店を開き又た千九百四年聖路易市に開設したる大博覽會にも亦た賣店を開きしが兩回ともに好結果を得たり而して現今の場

は三十九年にして目下の支配人は齋藤良八氏なり其販賣品は羽二重其他絹織物等なり

高木商會

紐育市ブロードウェイ五百卅番

當商會の創立は千八百九十三年其營業は生絲一色にして其支配は林鶴太氏あり

赤尾森村組

紐育市第五街七十九番

赤尾森村組は千九百六年赤尾氏と森村氏と合資會社として組織々改めたるものなれども同組は以前赤尾花蔭商會と稱し千八百八十九年即ち十九年の昔創立したるものなり創立當時は赤尾氏が店主たり支配人たり賣子たりしが漸次業務盛大を來たしたるより尙は一層擴張を圖る爲め有力ある森村氏と合同するに至れるものなるが今日と雖も其主任は依然赤尾氏にし支配人は米人ジェー

ジェー ホーリハン氏あり 尙ほ他に日本人の店員三名あり

京都商工會社紐育支店

紐育市ブロードウェイ三百六十八番

同會社は明治三十五年四月の創立に係り其當時の紐育支店支配人は阪部次郎氏ありし而して同會社が業務擴張と同時に株式組織となりしは三十九年三月にして本社を京都に置き製造所は大阪府下にある其營業品の重なるは化粧用各種ブラツシなるが米國に於て邦人の經營せる輸入卸賣としては唯一のものあり其店員は内外人を合せて十一名又た現在の主任は河西寛一郎氏あり

日本棉花株式會社

紐育支店

紐育市ウイリアム町十一番

本社は大阪にして明治廿五年の創立に係れ

育支店は十一年前の設立に係り目下の支配人はエドワード・ヤング氏にして副支配人は高田信次郎氏なり店員は日本人四名白人十名を有し其營業は専ら陸海軍の用達を初めとし電氣器械類を日本内地に輸入するに在り

亞米利加貿易會社

紐育市ブロード町二十五番

同會社は過去三十年間日米貿易に従事し紐育を本據とし日本を初め支那、南米、中米及墨西哥、濠洲、南亞、東印度、英、獨、露、比嶋等に支店を設置し紐育本店は二百名の店員を有し之を各部に配置して輸出入貿易の事務を擔任せしめ世界最大の貿易會社として著名あり社長はジェムス・アール・モールス氏にして米國亞細亞協會の會頭として且つ又日米貿易の開祖者として其手腕其識見當代の雄なり同氏が各種の方面より

日本の爲めに盡したる功績は没すべからざるものあり會計主任はウキリアム・エッチ・スチーブンス氏にして日本支那部の支配人はエス・エッチ・ケチジー氏なり而して目下紐育の本店には日本人として葛原猪平、岡本米藏両氏ありて事務に忠實の聞わあり

堀越商會

紐育市グリーンイン町三十二番

會主は堀越善重郎氏なり其本店は東京に在り支店を當市に開設したるは千八百九十三年三月にして當市に於て邦人の經營せる絹織物卸店は堀越商會のみ店員は日本人及白人二十餘名あり而して堀越氏は多く本店に在り當店の支配人は矢嶋俊吉氏なり

野澤屋

紐育市プリンス町百番

横濱に其本店あり紐育市に支店を創立せし

本店はチカゴ市レーキ町二十九番に在り同商會は組合組織にして組合員はノーバーゴット、リープ氏及水谷友恒氏なるが當紐育支店の主任は西巖氏なり又た同商會は紐育の外にクリーブランド、セントポール、シャトル及静岡市に支店を有し其營業は日本茶の輸入を主とし傍ら支那茶及臺灣茶を取扱ふ由なり尙ほ聞く處にては紐育支店にて一ケ年間に取扱ふ日本茶の斤量は約百七八十萬斤にしてチカゴの本店を合すれば三百五六十萬斤に達せりと現今の店員は約二十五名にして同商會は千九百一年五月一日の創立に係れり

日本製茶輸出株式會社

紐育市フロント町八十七番

明治二十八年の創立にして専ら製茶の輸出を目的とす從來單に代理店を有するのみなりしが三十八年當市及びチカゴに支店を設



け業務を擴張せり資本金四十萬圓にして一ケ年輸出製茶の額は三百五十萬斤に達すと云ふ社長は伊東熊夫氏にして駒田彦之丞氏專務取締役たり紐育支店支配人は川口磐夫氏にして他に日本人二名白人三名あり、チカゴ支店は日本人二名白人三名の店員を有す

大倉組紐育支店

紐育市ブロードウェイ十一番

社長は有名なる大倉喜八郎氏にして本店は東京に在り紐育支店は千九百年の設立に係り目下の支配人は大倉發身氏なるが店員は内外人を合せて七八名を有せり而して其營業は器械類を日本内地へ輸入するにあり

高田商會

紐育市ウオール町六十番

東京に本店あり社主は高田慎藏氏にして紐

氏の古器物店の一支店に過ぎざりしも明治三十三年二月一日台名會社山中商會の設立と共に該會社の支店となるに至りたるが紐育に開店したるは明治二十六年にしてボストンに開店したるは明治二十八年なり當時の店主は山中吉郎兵衛なりしが組織の變更に際し山中吉兵衛及山中與七の兩氏が加盟し當時の支配人は紐育支店にありては牛窪第二郎氏にしてボストン支店にありては森本銀太郎氏ありしが現在の店主は山中吉郎兵衛氏にして社員は山中定次郎、山中繁次郎、山中六三郎及山中松治郎の五氏にして紐育支店支配人は牛窪第二郎氏副支配人林愛作氏、ボストン卸賣支配人森本銀太郎氏同小賣支配人心得森太郎氏の外十名にして他に十名の日本人及び二十六名の白人店員あり同商會創業以來十數星霜を経年々隆盛に趣き紐育及ボストン小賣店の本業とする日本古美術品の外に両店に於て新製美術

品の販賣をなすに至り昨年春に至り更らにボストンに卸店を開き新製雜貨を販賣せり

古 谷 商 會

紐育市フロント町九十六番

社長は古谷竹之助氏にして支配人は本間義一郎氏なり明治二十六年茶業組合が紐育に出張所を設置したると同時に古谷商會は營業を開始したるが同商會が製茶を販賣するに至りしは三十年頃にして日ならず外商の壟斷を憤り遂に直輸出を創む尙ほ古谷氏は千九百七年五月歸朝の際日本聯合茶業會社を組織し同商會は米國輸出全般を取扱ふことゝあれり而して現今の社員は日本人五名白人六名なり其一ヶ年間に取扱ふ製茶は實に四百萬斤なりと

ゴットリーブ 水谷商會 紐育支店

紐育市フロント町八十七番

として此大都會に名乗りを上げたる當時は八名の店員を使役し創業の月より翌二十七年六月迄の八ヶ月間に生絲を賣却したること二千一百四十五俵なりしが漸次業務は繁多となり一年盛大に趣き現に昨三十九年度の如きは實に二萬五千四百六十六俵を賣却するに至れり試みに昨三十九年吾國より米國へ輸入したる生絲の總高を見るに七萬〇二百四十一俵にして森村新井會社が賣却したる高は全量の約三割六分に相當せり爲めに當初八名にて事務を取扱ひ居れる店員は早くも増加して二十二名となりたり想ふに同會社が賣却する生絲の數量は尙紐育に於て確かに第一位にあらん而して現今の支配人は新井領一郎氏なり

三井物産會社紐育支店

紐育市ブルーム町四百四十五番

本店は東京に在りて理事長は吾實業界の元



老益田孝氏かり同社が當市に支店を創設したるは明治二十九年にして當時の支配人は岩原謙三氏かりし現今の同支店員は日本人三十三名、白人二十三名計五十六名なり而して同支店の營業項目は當初生絲、棉花、器械類、鐵道用品等なりしも漸次業務を擴張し現今にては前記の外に花筵、雜貨類をも取扱へり世人の多くが既に熟知せる如く其信用の厚き吾國第一流の會社なれば取扱ふ所の器械類及鐵道用品の如き一時に何百何十萬弗と云へる物品を引受け居れり彼の東京電氣鐵道會社が其總べてを當支店の手に因りて買入れたる如き其一例なり現今の支配人は福井菊三郎氏にして店員何れも敏腕の聞ねあり

山中商會

紐育市五街二百五十四番

同商會は創立當時は日本大阪山中吉郎兵衛

主任山本正子郎(一)陶器輸入部主任田中實氏副主任地主延之助氏(三)雜貨輸入部主任廣瀬實光氏副主任地主延之助氏(四)リネン部主任松原重榮氏副主任山口岩三郎氏にして猶此他に販賣部、庶務部、發送部等あり會計主任は白人シーダブリューコールス氏にして誠實謹直の聞あり創立當時は店員七人にして白人三人に過ぎず雜貨の外絹、花苳、ラッグ等をも販賣したりしが其後同胞間に之等の專賣者現はるゝに及び純然たる雜貨卸賣を目的として經營宜しきを得遂に今日の隆盛を見るに至れり

横濱正金銀行紐育支店

紐育市ウォール町六十三番

本店を横濱に置き資本金二千四百萬圓を有する正金銀行支店は當市に於て銀行會社の集合所たるウォール町の而も要所に其位地を占め白人間に無上の信用を博せり而して



當支店を創立したるは今を去ること二十八年前にして實に明治十三年にあり創立當時の主任は足立何三郎氏なりしが店員の如きも僅々三名に過ぎずして真に微々たるものに過ぎざりしが現今は其店員三十名にして而かも此内には白人の男女十三名を含めり現今の同支店は單に爲替のみの業務を取扱ふにあらずして日本銀行代理店をも引受け小野日本銀行監督役支配の下に帝國政府の外債に關する事務を取扱ひ居れるが其は説明するまでもなく吾帝國が日露戰役中外債を當市に於て募集したる結果あり現今の主任は今西兼二氏にして副主任は一宮鈴太郎氏なり

森村新井會社

紐育市グリンズ町百〇九番

同會社は合名組織にして明治二十六年十月の創立に係れり而して同會社が生絲輸入商

英領コロムビア三十及西北アトリトリーを除
き其他の各州並に各テリトリーを管轄せり

管轄内の日本人

茶業組合出張所 主任 西村庄太郎

日加商店 同 同

日本貿易商會 同 播磨幸十郎

以上はモントリオル市在留の邦人なるが尙
トロント市に石川商會ありウキニベツグ市
に右石川商會の支店あり

管轄内に於ける邦人の總數は百二人にして
之を細別すればオツタワ市に四人モントリ
オル市に十五人トロント市及附近には卅八
人ウキニベツグ市及附近に九人加奈陀太平
鐵道線路に働ける者三十六人なりと云へり



森村組

紐育市ブロードウェイ
五百四十六番

明治七年森村市左衛門氏令弟豊氏經營の下
に小賣雜貨店を第六街に開き其後千九百二
年ブロードウェイに移轉せしが其翌年火災
に罹り再び第六街に移り千九百五年更に
ブロードウェイに轉じ五百四十番より五百
三十七番に移り又五百二十九番に轉じ後ち
現在の五百四十八番に本據を構へ益々其業
務を擴張するに至れり之れより先き二十年
以前第六街に開店せし際より小賣商より卸
商に變更したるが之れ全く村井保固氏の畫
策する所にして森村組今日發展の基礎を確
立するに至りたるは此時從來の商業方針を
一轉したるに在り村井保固氏は其總支配人
にして合資組織を以て成り現在總店員百二
十名にして白人十名あり其營業部は四大部
に區別せられ(一)卸賣部主任手塚國一氏副

尙ほ當總領事館管轄州は下の如し

メイン、ニューハンプシャイヤ、ヴァモント、マサチューセツ、ロードアイランド、コンネツチカツト、紐育、ニュージエシー、ペンシルヴァニア、デロウエー、メリーランド、ヴァージニア、南カロライナ、北カロライナ、ジョージア、フロリダの十七州及ヂストリクトオブコロムビアなり

チカゴ帝國領事館

チカゴ市チムバースオブコン
マース館七百〇五號室

チカゴ領事館は明治三十年十二月一日開館せり當時の領事は能勢辰五郎氏なりし而して現在の領事館員は左の如し

領事 清水精三郎 外務書記生 富田
義詮

尙ほチカゴ帝國領事館の管轄州を示せば下

の如し

イリノイス、インディアナ、ミシガン、ウキスコンシン、ミチッガ、北ダコタ、南ダコタ、ネブラスカ、カンサス、アイオワ、オハヨー、ケンタツキー、ミヅリー、テンネツシー、アラバマ、ミスシッピ、アーカンサス、ルイジアナ、テキサス、オクラホマの二十州なり

オタワ帝國總領事館

加奈太オツタワ市

同總領事館は明治三十五年一月十二日開館せり而して開館當時はモントリオル市なりしも三十七年四月之を加奈太の首府たるオツタワ市に移せり開館當初より總領事には異動なく現在の館員は左の如し

總領事 能勢辰五郎 外務書記生 杉村
恒造の二氏のみ

同館は在晚香坡帝國領事館の管轄區域たる

三日創めて辨務使館を置き同五年十月十四日公使館と改稱し大使館とかりしは明治三十九年一月七日なり而して前後三十七年間
の帝國の代表者は左の如し

姓名 就任期

小辨務使 森有 禮明治三年閏十月

辨理公使 上野 景範 三年十月

特命全權公使吉田清成 七年九月

同 寺嶋 宗則 十五年七月

同 九鬼 隆一 十七年五月

同 陸奥 宗光 二十年四月

同 建野 郷三 二十三年十月

同 栗野慎一郎 二十七年九月

同 星 亨 二十九年四月

同 小村壽太郎 三十一年九月

同 高平小五郎 三十三年六月

特命全權大使青木周藏 三十九年一月

尙ほ現在の大使以下の職員は左の如し

特命全權大使 男爵 高平小五郎

參事官

大使館二等書記官

同三等書記官

外交官補

外務書記生

宮岡恒次郎

地原 正直

永井 松三

吉田伊三郎

岩越 美高

紐育帝國總領事館

紐育市ウオール街六十番

紐育帝國總領事館は明治六年の開館にして當初の領事は富田鉄之助氏なりし尙ほ當領事館に在勤せられたる領事中に左の諸氏あり

藤井 三郎 高平小五郎 嶋村 久

中川恒次郎 内田 定槌 小池 張造

小池總領事は千九百六年十二月赴任、同七年十二月三日桑港帝國總領事館に轉せられたるを以て現今總領事館員は左の如し

領事官補 鈴木榮作 外務書記生 高橋

新治 同 中村修

隆に向はんとせし日米の通商關係は一頓挫を來たせり

明治廿七年堀越善重郎氏はメーソン エン ド コンパニーの代理店を紐育に開くに及びて其經營の局に當り後ち獨立自營して以て生絲取引商を開始するに至りたるが日本輸出品中最大價格を有するものは即ち生絲にして其歐洲を迂回し外人の手を経て米國に輸入せられたるもの明治九年には百五十俵（二俵百卅ポンド）に過ぎざりしが直輸入開始せらるゝに及び即十一年には五百五十俵に達し十六年には七千〇卅四俵に上り其後漸次減退して廿一年には三千三百〇二俵となりしが再び其貿易狀態順調に向ひ卅九年度の生絲輸出總高九萬九千俵の内七萬四千廿五俵即七割五分は米國に輸入せり而して又明治四十年十月までの輸出總高五萬四千俵の内三萬三千七百五十俵即六割二分半は米國に輸入せり亦以て米國が如何に生



絲需要地として日本と密接の關係を有するかを推知するに足るべし

米國初期の留學生として紐育に在りしは目賀田種太郎、柴四郎、鳩山和夫、松井某、清水篤守、原口要、相馬永胤、神鞭知常、種田精一の諸氏なりしと云ふが當時日本人としての地位は甚だ高からず偶々其容貌風采の異なるを以て好奇心に驅られて日本人を愛したるものありしも一般社會よりは支那人と同一視せられて常に其排斥する所となれり而して日清戦争後初めて日本人の威嚴漸く識者の間に認識せらるゝに至り今や對等國の人民として米國大都の中心に於て我大和民族が強固なる基礎の上に其發展を見んとするに至れるは蓋し之れ邦家の一大慶事と言ふべき也、

在米日本帝國大使館

在華盛頓府ある我大使館は明治三年閏十月

岩下清周氏(今の北濱銀行頭取)かりしが經營上の都合に依り三年間にして 時閉店し更らに八年前岩原謙三氏支店長として來紐し其經營の局に當りて今日の發達を見るに至れり又時を同ふして山田修、福井信兩氏合資組織を以てウオーカー街に山田福井商會を設立して生絲取引商を開始せり當時亦朝吹英二氏等の發起にて生絲輸出の目的を以て東京に貿易商會を創設し支店を紐育に開き甲斐織衛氏其主任となり猶貿易商會は當地の外桑港及羅府に支店を設置せり而して殆んど之れと同時に雜貨の輸出を目的とする關西貿易會社東京に設立せられ又紐育に其支店を設置せり

之れより前き領事館は明治六年に設置せられ最初の領事として富田鉄之助氏赴任せり而して正金銀行は今より廿八年前即ち明治十三年に創立せられ當時の主任は足立何三郎氏にして店員の如きも僅かに三名に過ぎ



す其翌即ち明治十四年扶桑商會創立せられ之れと時を同ふして海外輸出の目的を以て東京に同仲會社創立せられ速水堅曹氏其社長として支店を紐育に設くるに及び新井領一郎氏は佐藤新井組を辭して同仲會社紐育支店の主任となり更らに廿六年同會社を辭して森村新井組を組織して専ら其經營の任に當れり而して同仲會社は紐育第二期の領事として赴任したる高木三郎氏其主任となり今日猶繼續せり當時日本政府は幾多の保護と便宜とを實業家に與へ資本金を貸與して日米貿易の發達を奨励したる結果各種の會社創設せらるゝに至りたる次第にしてフイラデルフィヤ博覽會後には起立工商會社松尾儀助氏を支配人とし八戸劔三郎氏を副支配人として其設立を見るに至りたるが其後幾干も經ずして貿易會社、佐藤商會、關西貿易會社、扶桑商會、起立工商會社等は遂に解散するの止むを得ざるに至り一時興

ラックフエラー、ゼームスヒル、モーガン、ハリマン等の邸宅を初めてして屈指の富豪薈を列ね一名富豪街の稱あり美術館は其八十二丁目に在り

一、新聞街 武市橋附近ナツソー街の稱にしてサン新聞社、ツリビュン新聞社、ウオールド新聞社、ニユーヨークアメリカン新聞社等あり



紐育日本人發達の概況

日本人が初めて紐育に來りしは明治九年三月にして佐藤桃太郎(佐藤進氏の令弟)森村豊(森村市左衛門氏令弟)両氏日本の生産品

殊に生絲、雜貨、茶等を米國に輸入して日米貿易の發達を圖る目的を以て新井組一郎氏及茶業者益田林三郎、書籍藥品商鈴木東一(丸善書籍店)骨董商伊達忠七の諸氏相携へて渡航し建築家妻木賴黃氏も亦此一行と共に來紐せり其後幾干もなくして鈴木東一氏は二豎の犯す所となりて死亡し益田林三郎氏は家事の都合に依りて四年後に歸朝せり

佐藤桃太郎氏は森村豊氏と共にフロント街九十七番に佐藤桃太郎の名を以て生絲商を開始し其後フルトン街に移り又ブロードウェイに轉じ更らに第六街に佐藤商會と改稱し明治十一年更らに佐藤新井組と改稱して益々業務を擴張せり其後森村氏は佐藤氏と分離し第六街及第十七街の二ヶ所に森村兄弟商會を創立せり之れ即今日の森村組あり其後三井物産會社紐育に支店を設置せり當時の支店長は山尾熊藏氏にして副支店長は

一、自由の女神像 紐育港口に在り千八百六十五年佛國より寄贈したるものにしてオガスター バッロチー氏の鑄造せるものなり神像の高さ百五十一呎兩掌の長さ十六呎五吋中指八呎一吋餘礎石よりの全長三百五呎六吋あり

二、シャーマン將軍の銅像 米國獨立戰爭の際グラント將軍と相併ひて英名を轟かしたる北軍の名將にして五十九丁目と第五とに在り

一、ブランド將軍及夫人の墳塋 リヴァサイドと百二十三丁目に在りて大理石を以て築き屹然としてホドソン河畔の丘上に聳へ其内部に將軍夫妻の石柩を安置す、又李鴻章來遊の際墓參の紀念とし手栽せる樹木あり

二、陸海軍人招魂塔 南北戰爭に参加したる紐育人を紀念する爲め建立せられたるものにしてリヴァサイド ドライブと八

十九丁目に在り

一、ウォール街 株式、公債、擔保物件の取扱ひ其他銀行ツラスト等あらゆる金融機關の所在地にして有名なる株式取引所はウォール街とブロード街との間に在り

一、コロンビア大學 モーニングサイドハイトに在りてブロードウェイとアムスターダムアベニューの間と百十六丁目より百廿丁目に至れり圖書館は伊太利式建築にして藏書廿八萬五千部書數の多きと

米國中第四位にあり其建築費百五十萬弗

一、紐育大學 イースト河畔のユニバーシティーハイトに在りて頗る眺望に富む構内のホールオスフェウムは花崗石を以て建築し其長さ五百呎内部には百五十人の英雄偉人の銅像あり此ホールはヘレンゴルド嬢の寄附せるものにして建築費二十五萬弗

一、第五街 カチギー、ヴァンダービルト

第六街線はサウスフェリーより起りて五十八丁目に至る

第三街線はサウスフェリーより起り百八十三丁目に至る

第二街線はサウスフェリーより起り百二十九丁目に至る

以上の高架鉄道は第二街線を除くの外終夜運轉を止めず乗車賃はハ仙均一にして五歳以下は無賃なり

乗換 第九街と第六街の間はレクトアル街及び五十九丁目第三街と第二街との間はチャサムスコエヤーに於てし總線の乗換はサウスフェリーに於て必ずを得

ホテル

一、プラザホテル 東五十九丁目と五十七

丁目の間に在り最新式の建築なり

一、ホテル ウォードーフアストリア 最

新式の旅館にして講和當時小村全權大使

投宿せらる

一、ホテル アスター 黒木大將來米の際

投宿せられたるホテルにして四十四丁目とブロードウェイに在り

一、ホーランド ハウス 山本海軍大將の投宿せられたるホテルにして第五街と三十丁目に在り

一、ホテル セントレチス 第五街と五十七丁目に在り伏見宮殿下御來米の際投宿せられたり

一、ホテル エンバイアー ブロードウェイと六十四丁目の間に在り日本人多く投宿す

名所、圖書館、其他

一、ガバナース アイランド 紐育港口に

在り

一、パテリー パーク 紐育の南端に在り

て世界第一の水族館あり

に竣工したる吊鉄橋にして其長さ七千二百呎中央は水面より百三十七呎柱塔の高さ三百三十五呎幅員百十八呎建築費二千萬弗餘を要せり橋上には四線の電車、二條の馬車道、二條の軌線、二條の人道及び二條の自轉車道あり世界第一の長橋なり

猶此外予ビヤード橋、ラベンスウッド橋は目下工事中なり

地下鐵道

千八百九十九年ジョン・ビー・マクドーナ
ル氏三千五百萬弗を以て工事を引受け千九
百年に起工し千九百四年に竣工せり南パテ
リー（サウスフェリー）より九十六丁目より
枝狀をなし一線はブロンクスに向ひ一線は
キングスブリツヂに向ひ南端より北端まで
一時間を費さずして達するを得此隧道を開
鑿するには三百二十一萬二千立方ヤードの
岩石と土壤とを採掘し之れに使用せし材料



は鋼鉄六萬五千噸鑄鉄八千噸、コンクリ
ート五十萬千立方ヤード、耐水材九十一萬平
方ヤードあり此他マンハツタンとブルクリ
ンの間なるイースト河底の開鑿事業は目下
工事中にして全長二十一哩世界第一の隧道
あり又フルトン街より武市フラットブツシ
ユアベニユーを通じてロングアイランド鐵
道に達するイースト河底の開鑿工事ありベ
ルモント隧道は四十二丁目よりイーストリ
バーの底を開鑿してロングアイランド鐵道
に達するものありマカドゥー隧道はジョシ
ーシチーの十五丁目より紐育のモートン
街に通ずる隧道とコートランド街よりジョ
ーシチーのモンガモリー街に通ずるハ
ドソン河底の開鑿も目下工事中あり

高架鐵道

第九街線及第七街線はサウスフェリーより
起り百五十五丁目に至る

にあり五十九丁目側に二ヶ所あり第八街に面して五十九丁目丁七十二丁目七十九丁目八十五丁目九十六丁目百丁目百十丁目に出入口あり南五十九丁目より北百十丁目に至り東第五街より西第八街に及び長さ二哩半幅員半哩面積八百七十九エーカー車道九哩半乗馬場五哩半人道二十八哩四分の一ありと云ふ

一、ブロンクス公園 總面積六百六十二エーカーあり此内二百五十エーカーは植物園二百六十エーカーは動物園にして共に著名かり之れに達するには地下鉄道及高架鐵道の便あり

二 大吊鐵橋

一、ブルークリンブリッツヂ吊鐵橋として世界に最も有名なり千八百〇七年架設工事に着手して千八百八十三年に開通し此價千七百萬弗其長さ五千九百八十九呎両端の



全長六千五百三十七呎（一哩五千二百八十呎）柱塔の高さ満潮水面より二百八十七呎橋の最高部分は水面より百三十五呎幅員八十五呎垂吊鐵線一本の直径十ヤ吋四分三此長さ三千五百七十八呎六吋之を一筋に合線して三千五百十五哩となるもの四筋あり其一筋は一萬二千噸にして四筋の重量四萬八千噸あり

ブリッツヂカーの毎日運ぶ人員は平均十三萬五千十四人其内八萬人は朝の七時より九時迄と午後四時より六時の間往復す千八百八十九年に運びし人員數は三千四百萬人にして徒歩せし者三百十九萬六千人、千八百九十七年には四千五百萬人に達し又架橋以來千八百九十七年に至る間にブリッツヂカーの運びし總人員は五億千五百萬人に及び其他電車にて運びし人數亦頗る夥し而して此間只僅かに一人の負傷者を出したるのみ

一、ウイリヤムスバード橋 千九百〇三年

に走れるスチームパイプ十五哩に及び電
 二、敷一萬五千、昇降器は一分間に四十一
 層を走り急行は三十秒に三十層を走る此
 ビルデングの特長はウインド アンカー
 式にして即ち耐風力を有するに在り

一、シチー インヴェエスチング ビルデング
 卅層四百八十呎地價及建物一千萬弗

一、ツリニチー ビルデング 三百十呎

一、合衆國リアリチー ビルデング 三百
 呎

一、ウオール ナンバーワン ビルデング

一平方呎地價五百七十六弗即一時平方四
 弗

一、エキステンジ ビルデング 廿層地
 價及建物五百萬弗

一、フーラー ビルデング 廿層三百呎地
 價及建物四百萬弗

一、タイムス ビルデング 廿一層

一、メトロポリタン ビルデング 幅員二



百呎奥行四百廿五呎建物容積千六百廿八
 萬七千〇卅四立方呎全面積百〇八萬五千
 六百六十三呎高さ地面より六百五十八呎
 地下掘込より六百八十呎礎石より六百九
 十呎地面以上四十八層地下の二層を加へ
 て五十一層なり

一、ツリビュン ビルデング 二十層にし
 て十二層以上は増築にして建築上の大技
 術なりと稱せらる頂上の大時計最も著名
 にして七百二十オフヒース ルームあり
 日米週報社は其第十一階目の千百二十五
 號室あり

中央公園、ブロンクス 公園

一、中央公園 第五街に面する出入口には
 五十九丁目六十四丁目六十七丁目七十二丁
 目七十九丁目八十二丁目八十五丁目九十丁
 目九十六丁目百二丁目百六丁目百十丁目と

建築物

紐育の發達と人口の増加とは家屋の増築を要求し、目下建築中なる鐵骨式の家屋數戸すら其總層數四百一層とあり孰れも三十五層以上にして其建築費三千萬弗なり、十數年前までは最高層十層に過ぎざりしが今や最近式の建築に従ひ百層の家屋を建築するを得るに至り其費用一立方呎につき五弗を減せり而して斯く紐育の建築物が層に層を重ね上に向つて發達するは亦以て地價の低廉ならざるを知るに足るべし、

一、マンハッタン生命保險會社 千八百九十四年の建築にして十八層三百五十呎其地價百五十萬弗建物百五十萬弗

一、アメリカン擔保會社 二十二層三百八呎地價百三十五萬弗

一、パークロービルデング 三十一層三百三十六呎頂上まで三百九十九呎旗竿の



四十八呎を加へて四百四十七呎其地下の掘込七十五呎を合し頂上まで五百五十二呎に達し此重量二萬噸地價及建物四百萬弗ありビルデング内には九百五十の事務所と十個の昇降器あり其昇降哩數平均一時間十六哩三分にして一時間に運ぶ人員八百十四人十時間八千四百四十人の割合に當れり而して最も驚くべきは此昇降器監視人が此ビルデング内に於ける三千五百人のルーム借主の人名を記憶せること之れなり

一、シンガービルデング 目下紐育に於ける最高層の建築物にして四十一層六百十二呎地下の掘込より頂上まで六百九十呎其總階數は地下の二層を合して四十三層にして華盛頓府にある紀念碑の五百五十呎之れに次ぎエフェル塔の九百八十四呎を除けば世界第一の高層にして其重量九千萬斤あり全室面積九エーカー半縱横

通は四通八達にして街上電車縦横し數條の高架鉄道あり又地下鐵道は南端より東北端に通じ市街の南部は商業地區にして最も繁榮を極めブロードエー斜に南パテリーより北ヤンカースに貫通し兩側の街區井然として往來頗る便なり中央公園は市の大美觀にして其規模の大と設備の完全と其築造費用及年々其維持に要する費用は世界何れの公園と雖も之れに及ぶものなく園内に大貯水池ありて全都の日用水を供給す而して北端に在るブロンクス公園の規模又頗る雄大にして此價格千二百萬弗と稱せらる最新式のオフヒース ビルディング、ホテル、アパートメントの建築及地下鐵道橋梁墜道棧橋等の工事は年々増加し各國の汽船は紐育を中心の寄港地として輻輳し通商貿易の衝點として其經濟的發達の顯著なるは世界其比を見ず郵便本局は二十四時間一千萬通の郵便物を取扱ひ其收入毎年千二百萬弗に達し街

上電車の運ぶ一ヶ月間の人員四億五千二百萬人株式取引所に於て一日間株式持主の變更數三百萬株に及びしことあり各銀行の取扱ふ總金額は世界何れの都會と雖も遠く及ばずモチーマアケットの中心は倫敦を去て漸く紐育に移らんとし各方面に於ける發達の機運は駁々として其止る處を知らず亦盛かりと謂ふ可し

人 口

千九百年の統計に依ればマンハッタン區百八十五萬〇〇九十三人ブロンクス區二十〇萬〇五百〇七人ブルクリン區百十六萬六千五百八十二人クインス區十五萬二千九百九十九人リッチモンド區六萬七千〇二十一人總計三百四十三萬七千二百〇二人にして千九百〇六年に至り總人口四百一十一萬三千〇四十三人即ち六年以前に比して六十七萬五千八百四十一人の増加をなせり



紐育 概誌

地理及沿革

大紐育市はマンハッタン區（マンハッタン嶋、ベツロト嶋、ブラクウエルス島、ワーズ嶋、ランドールス嶋、ライカー嶋）ブロンクス區（ハーレム河とロングアイランド水道の間に在る一帯の地）ブルクリン區（キングス郡全部）クインス區（クインス郡及附近一帯の地）リッチモンド區（ステーツン嶋全部）の五大區を包括したる總稱にして單に紐育と稱するはマンハッタンを云ふ南は紐育灣に臨み西はホドソン河に瀕し東はイ

ースト河に限られ北はハーレム河を以て大陸との距り長狹帶の如き一嶋かり南北十三哩幅員其最も廣き處は二哩四分の三地層堅岩を以てなれり

紐育は千六百二十四年今を距ること二百八十四年前和蘭人來航して拓殖の基を創め土人と交易を行ひ其後幾回の爭奪を経て終に英人の征服する所となりニューヨークの名は當時此地を統治せしヨーク侯の名に因みたるものにして獨立戰爭後即千七百九十七年今より二百十餘年前州政府を建設し運輸交通の便年と共に開け歐洲移民の來航著しく増加して以て今日の繁榮を促すに至れり而して紐育は實に合衆國を建立したる國民の特長を遺憾なく發揮したる代表的都市にして其地域の廣大なると世界各國に其比を見ざるのみならず有ゆる各種の事業は大規模の組織設計の下に驚くべき發達をなせり其各區は最新式の大吊鐵橋を以て連絡し交

概況を調査して紹介せんとするの計畫を樹てしも、其容量と其範圍餘りに擴大に過ぎ、短日月の間に之れが材料の蒐集を完成すること能はざるを以て、今回は紐育同胞發展の實情及紐育市の概況を記述して以て、素志の一部を行ひ、他日更らに精細明確を期して全東部日本人の實情を紹介せんと欲す、讀者幸に本書の粗難あるを咎めず教示の勞を垂れ給ひて以て、本書の目的を完成せしめられんことを、

猶本書編輯に際し先輩有志諸君が有益なる助言を賜はり、又材料蒐集上幾多の便誼を與へられたるを感謝す、

明治四十一年一月

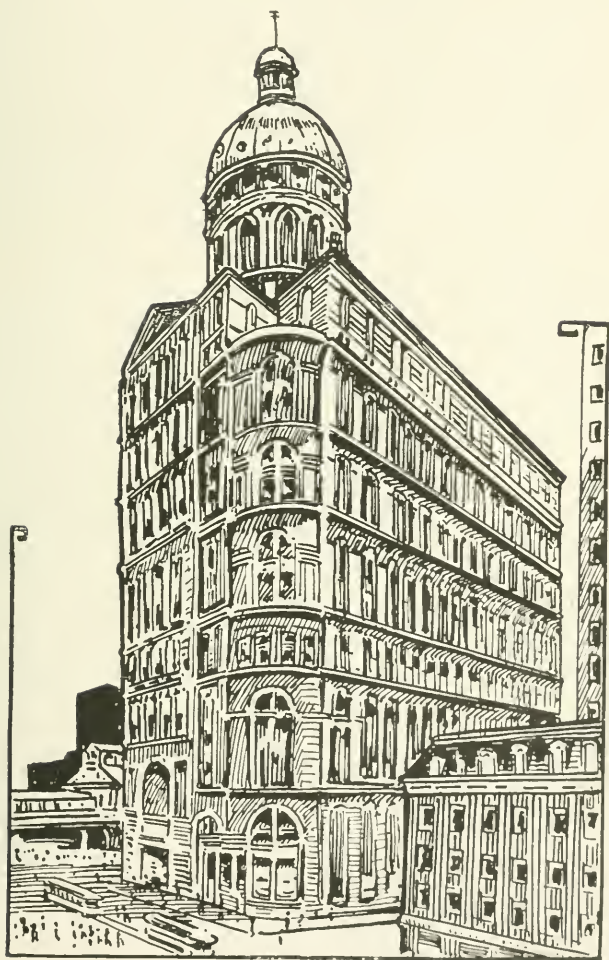
日米週報編輯局

本書の發行に就て

1

今や米國に於ける日本人は日雇出稼移民の時代を經過して殖民的時代に推移せんとす、過去我移民が太平洋沿岸産業の發達に貢獻したる實績はついに没すべからず、而して又ロツキー山以東に於ける日本人經營事業の發達が米國の富に寄與するは否認すべからざる事實也、斯く米國に於ける我同胞發展の基礎堅固なるを致すは實に我國力の充實を外より扶くる所以にして、之れと同時に向後益々同胞の發展に伴ひ米國の受くる利益は過去に於けると同一の交渉をなすべきは言を俟たざる所也、然るに在米日本人の實情往々故國に誤解せられ、對米政策の根底確立せずして常に動搖し時に或は仁慈厚情に失する犠牲を供して顧みざらんとす、沙港及桑港の有志者が陳情委員を日本に發したるは一に之れが爲めなり、而して今や太平洋岸日本人の眞事情は故國上下の間に紹介せらるゝを得たり、然れども未だロツキー山以東日本人の實情は多く知られず、是れを以て本社は紐育を中心として米國東部日本人發達の

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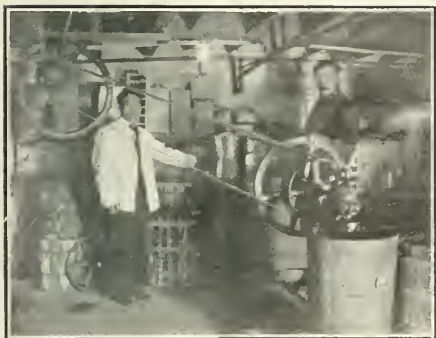
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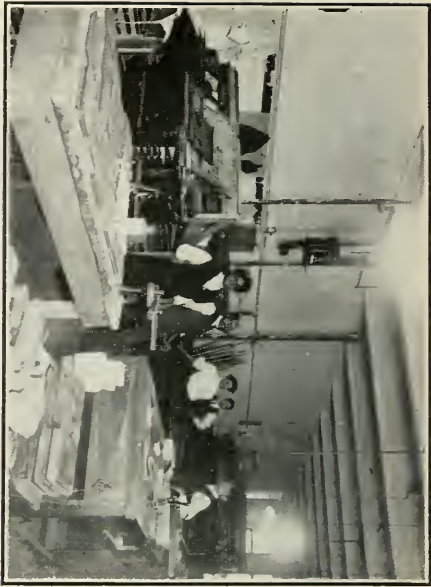


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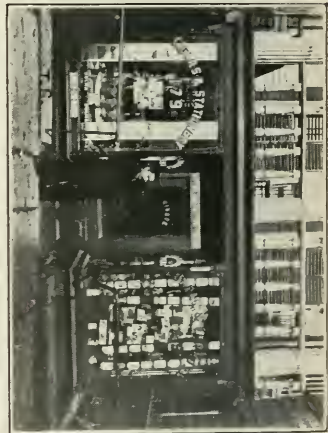
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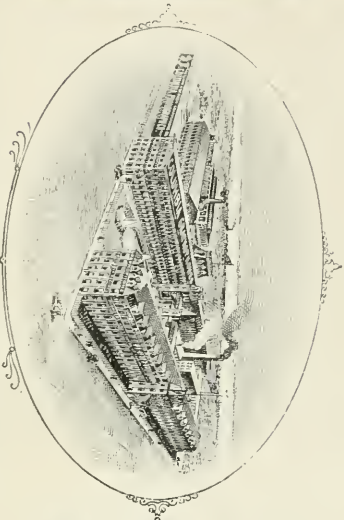


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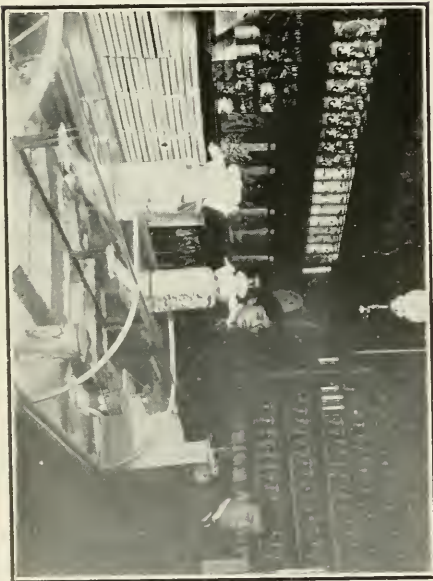
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MR. F. KITAMURA'S RESIDENCE AT WEST
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を招待せし席上の光景



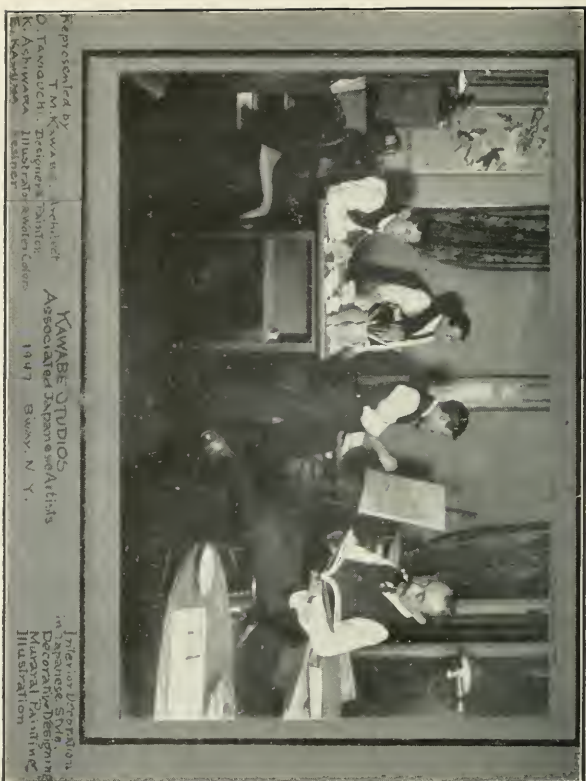
Count Okuma's Followers at the Dinner Given by Mr. C. Ikuine, of this City, in the Memory of the Unveiling of the Count's Statue at Tokyo.

大隈伯銅像落成式を祝する爲め生稻忠兵衛翁早稻田大學關係者並に伯を敬慕する人々



The Members and Guests of the Japanese Young Men's Association of New York.

室 案 圖 邊 河



T. HITACHIVAMA,
Japanese Champion Wrestler and His American Pupils,
Mr. Alexander.

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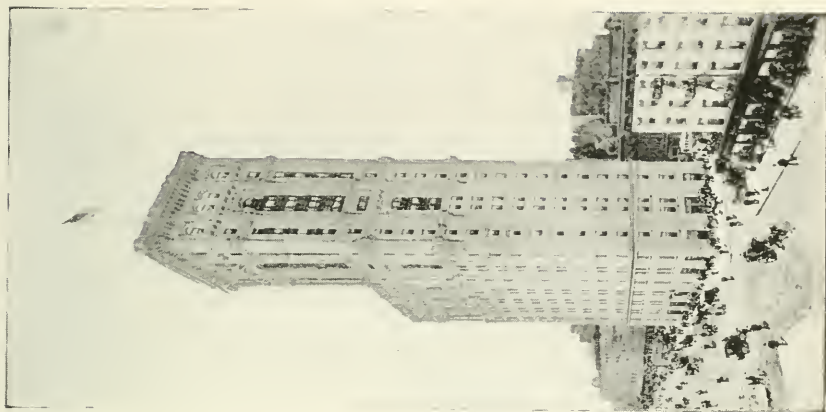
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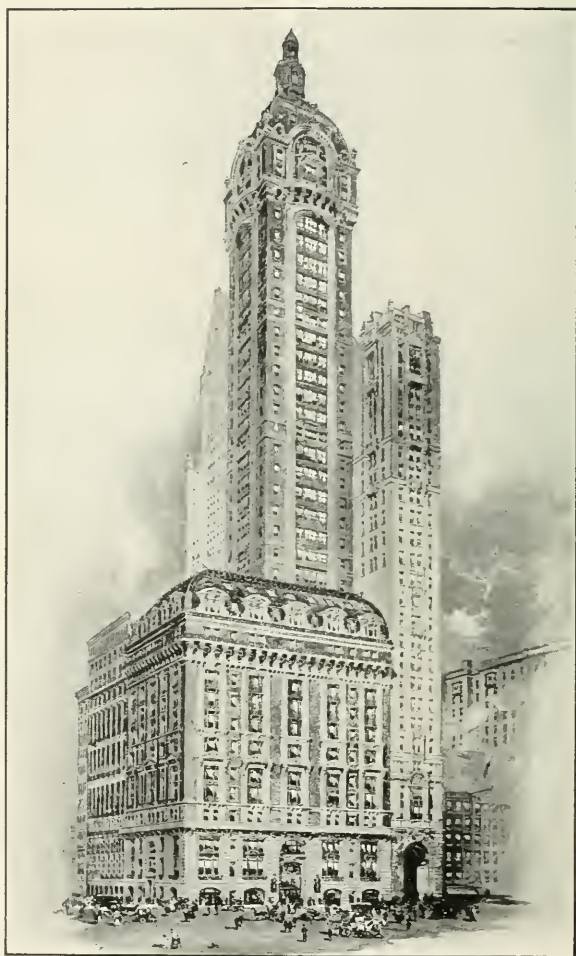


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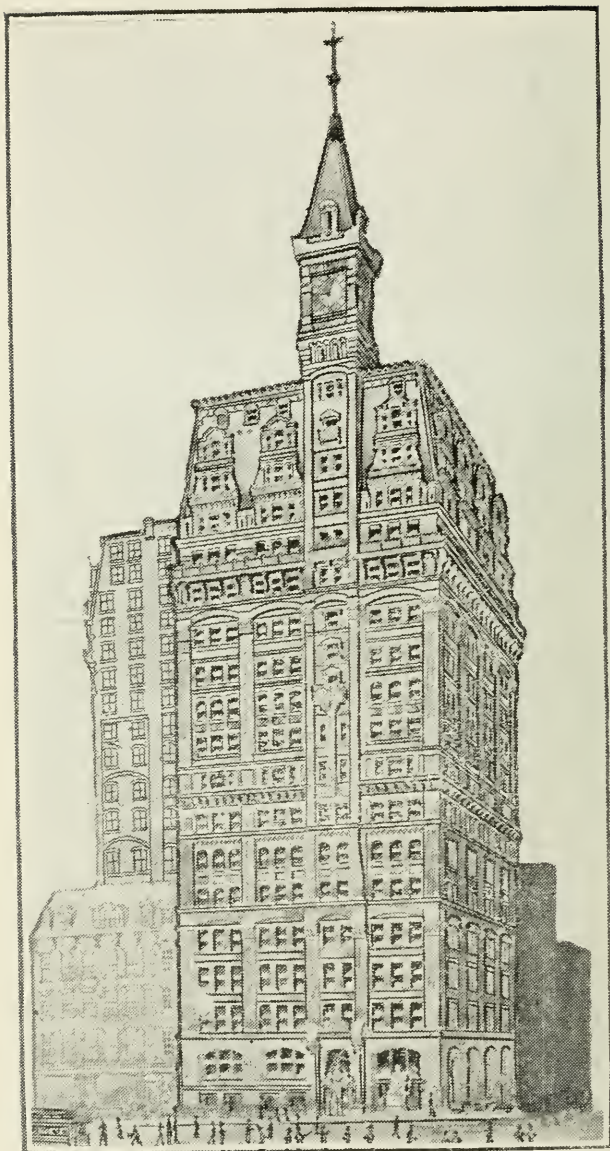


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OFFICE OF MORIMURA, ARAI & CO.

野澤屋



FRONT VIEW OF NOZAWAYA & CO.

組 村 森



Mr. Morimura is the old gentleman in the center. With Mr. T. Murai on his right and Mr. K. Arai on the left.

中列中間は森村市左衛門氏にして其両側は森村組及び森村新井組の
柱石村井保岡氏と新井領一郎氏なり

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